The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1905. NO. 42

LOCAL NOTES.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Write it 1905, or in Roman numerals MCMV.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—Shapiro Bros., Mapleton, are selling all goods at reduced prices.

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set*.

—W. T. Boring and wife, of Colfax, spent Sunday with friends in Mapleton.

—Buy your fresh beef, fresh pork and bologna at C. H. Hooper's meat market.

—Tyrone has a genuine case of smallpox, William H. Thomas being the victim of the disease.

—Shapiro Bros., Mapleton, are taking ties for another ninety days. Goods given in exchange for ties.

—Miss Mary Dean, of Huntingdon, spent a portion of the past week with relatives in Mapleton.

—A protracted meeting will be commenced in the Mapleton U. B. church next Sunday evening.

—C. F. Peters, superintendent of a brick plant at Farrandsville, spent a few hours in Mapleton yesterday.

—Henry Wagner and wife, of Clay township, visited Frank Yetter's family the early part of the week.

—Heavy underwear, sweaters, mittens, gloves and dress and work caps at reduced prices at Shapiro Bros., Mapleton.

—Miss Grace Smith and Miss Annie Miller, of Huntingdon, spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Mapleton.

—Preaching service in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock by Rev. H. C. Clair, of Millerstown, Pa.

—Boyer Parks and sister, Miss Nettie, of Clay township, spent the holidays with their brother Otis and wife in Mapleton.

—The city band of Huntingdon gave a concert at Shirleysburg Monday afternoon and at Orbisonia Monday evening.

—For sale—a practically new Connor piano. For further particulars call on or address, Mrs. W. H. Mounts, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—E. L. Buchanan, wife and son visited Mrs. Buchanan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Shumaker, in Juniata township over Sunday.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor of the West Huntingdon M. E. church, is in the Municipal hospital, Shamokin, suffering from nervous prostration.

—Miss Emma Corbin and Miss Roxie Stever, of Cassville, visited among relatives and friends in Mapleton during a portion of the past week.

—John Hooper, of Wilmerding, Miss Emma Hooper, of Braddock, and Misses Ida and Bertha Hooper, of Huntingdon, visited their sister, Mrs. Lou Dell, in Mapleton last Sunday.

—We have a full line of overshoes, rubber boots, felts, Artics and work and dress shoes which we are selling at cost. Come and inspect goods if you do not want to buy. Shapiro Bros., Mapleton.

—Mrs. Frank Jacobs, of Wyoming, Illinois, a sister of our townsman, C. H. Clark, is visiting among friends in this section of Pennsylvania. She and Mr. Clark spent Sunday with relatives in Tod township.

—Mrs. Dan Sims, of Lewistown, who has been seriously ill for several weeks past, was recently brought to the home of her mother, Mrs. J. P. Smith, in Smith valley where she will remain until her health improves.

—Rev. J. H. Ake commenced his protracted meeting in the Mill Creek M. E. church Sunday evening. The regular preaching service in the Mapleton church will be held on Sunday mornings during the progress of this meeting.

—John W. Hooper, an employe of the Pittsburg White Sand company, while at work in the building Monday fell from a plank overhead to the frozen sand beneath and received injury to one of his ankles which will confine him to his home for some time to come.

—New Year's day was an ideal spring day. The thermometer ranged around 70 and everybody appeared to enjoy the sunshine. Yesterday a blizzard passed over the country and about nine inches of snow fell. This morning the mercury registers eight degrees above zero.

—Mrs. Calvin Baker, of Clear Ridge, Pa., a daughter of John S. Henderson, of Mapleton, spent a few days of the past week with friends in this place. She was accompanied by Mrs. Mary Fields of the same place. They returned home yesterday.

—The Pennsylvania legislature convened in biennial session yesterday. William C. Sproul, of Delaware county, was elected president pro tem. of the senate and Henry F. Walton, of Philadelphia, was re-elected speaker of the House. Senator P. C. Knox was formally nominated for United States Senator.

—A. Wayne Taggart, of Pittsburg, formerly bookkeeper at the sand plant of the Pittsburg White Sand company, spent Wednesday and Thursday of last week among friends and former neighbors in Mapleton. At present he holds a position as city representative of The Standard Scale & Supply company, of Pittsburg, and is getting along nicely. He was warmly greeted by his many friends.

—Mr. Philip A. Hileman, of Altoona, and Miss Rachel Baker, of Clear Ridge, Fulton county, were united in marriage by Rev. W. J. Sheaffer at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage at Reedsville, Pa., December 22, 1904. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Baker, former residents of Mapleton, and has a host of friends here who unite in wishing her and her chosen partner a life of much happiness.

—Samuel C. Montgomery died at his home in Shade Gap December 26, 1904, of cancer of the stomach, aged 55 years, 8 months and 18 days. Deceased was engaged in the mercantile business and was postmaster at Shade Gap at the time of his death. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and was held in high esteem in the community in which he lived. He is survived by his wife, three sons and two daughters, all at home.

—The ladies of the M. E. church, under the title of the Old Maids' Matrimonial Club, assisted by George W. Wright as Professor Pinkerton, held an Old Maids' convention in the hall last Saturday evening. A large crowd was present and the entertainment was good and thoroughly enjoyed. Monday night the entertainment was repeated with some slight changes at reduced rates. The proceeds the first evening amounted to $35.80 and the second night to over $12.

—The Philadelphia Sunday *Press* contains the following: The Pennsylvania Railroad company has given an order to the Baldwin Locomotive works for 300 locomotives. This is in addition to the recent order for twenty-five locomotives, making a total of 325 locomotives, the cost of which will be nearly $7,000,000. In all probability the motive power of the Pennsylvania Railroad company this year will be increased by over 500 locomotives. At the shops at Altoona there will be nearly as many built as have been ordered outside. The capacity of the company's shops, if pushed to their full limit, is one locomotive a day. However, there is no necessity for working at this rate and it is believed that between 250 and 300 locomotives will be built at Altoona. The orders given to the Baldwin Locomotive works call in all for 325 large freight locomotives. These engines are to be turned out as fast as possible. The contract calls for the expenditure of nearly $7,000,000.

—Hollidaysburg correspondent to Monday's *Altoona Tribune:* George Francis Duncan, who led a gilded and sensational career in Altoona and Hollidaysburg a few years ago, was released from a two years' and six months' imprisonment in the state penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday morning. He was immediately arrested there by Deputy Sheriff John B. Riddle, of Blair county, and Special Deputy Edgar H. Jacobs. Duncan was taken before a judge at Columbus, and after the requisition papers were found to be in proper form he waived all his rights and agreed to return with deputy sheriffs Riddle and Jacobs. Duncan told Mr. Riddle: "I am guilty. I want to go back to Blair county, serve my time, and come out a free man." Duncan received a certificate of exemplary conduct from the prison managers. He sang in the choir, played in the band and had charge of the surveying work about the institution. Duncan ascribed his failure in life to drink and stock gambling. During his imprisonment he wrote a play and assigned his rights therein to his wife. He claims that she realized $2,300 from the sale of the play rights.

Wonderful Nerve.

Is displayed by many a man enduring pains of accidental Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sore feet or stiff joints. But there's no need for it. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and cure the trouble. It's the best Salve on earth for Piles, too. 25c, at Wright & Dell.

Golden Wedding Anniversary and Family Reunion.

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of A. W. Wright and Mary F. Matthias was celebrated at their home in Trough Creek valley on Saturday, December 31, 1904.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the children and their families assembled at the residence of the aged couple, taking them by complete surprise, as the arrangements had all been made unknown to the parents. Those present, included all the living descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Wright, with their families. They are Watson W., his wife and children, consisting of J. Oscar, with his wife and child (the latter being the only great-grandchild), Harry, Emma, Mary, Karl, Thomas and Mabel; Maggie R. and her husband, W. T. Boring; Geo. W., his wife and daughter, Myrtle; Wm. L., his wife and children, Le Roy, Robert and Walter. The only surviving brother of the groom, James C. Wright, with his wife, was present, as were also Grandma Boring, who resides with her daughter, Mrs. Watson Wright, and Harry Turnbaugh, who makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Boring.

The amusements of the day consisted of various games, singing old-time and modern popular songs which were entered into and enjoyed by all, and the relating of reminiscences by the older members. At 12.30 o'clock dinner was announced and all present partook of the sumptuous feast which had been prepared and taken along by the guests.

The bride and groom were presented with a Golden Oak reclining chair and a parlor lamp. Each of the children was, in return, considerably surprised upon lifting their plates at the dinner table to find that they had been presented with a check for a handsome sum by the parents.

After having spent the day pleasantly together all returned to their homes rejoicing in the fact that time had dealt so kindly with the aged couple and wishing them many happy returns of the day.

ONE OF THEM.

To Tie Makers.

The following letter has been issued by Pennsylvania Railroad supervisors to all foremen, agents and tie dealers:

We have been again authorized to continue the taking up of cross ties during the winter months, paying the same price, and according to the same specifications as have been followed in past years. This order means that we may take up cross ties received on our property along our right of way until April 1st, so we can bill in the month of April. We have been advised that we have practically enough cross ties on the railroad for the year 1905, and the object in taking up cross ties during the present winter is simply to encourage the tie makers. It is altogether possible that no ties will be taken up during the summer of 1905.

The per centages of cross ties which we will take up will be as follows: We will not take less than fifty per cent. No. 1 white and rock oak; nor more than twenty per cent. No. 2 white and rock oak; fifteen per cent. No. 1 chestnut, and fifteen per cent. No. 1 other woods.

Saved from Terrible Death.

The family of Mrs. M. L. Bobbitt, of Bargerton, Tenn., saw her dying and were powerless to save her. The most skillful physicians and every remedy used failed, while consumption was slowly but surely taking her life. In this terrible hour Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption turned despair into joy. The first bottle brought immediate relief and its continued use completely cured her. It's the most certain cure in the world for all throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed bottles 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Wright & Dell's store.

College of Music.

Parents desiring their children to have thorough instruction in Music, and well cared for, can find no better place than THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC at Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa. Pupils from ten years old and from the beginner to the advanced are admitted. Terms begin May 1, June 12 and July 24. For catalogue address, HENRY B. MOYER.

Domestic Troubles.

It is exceptional to find a family where there are no domestic ruptures occasionally, but these can be lessened by having Dr. King's New Life Pills around. Much trouble they save by their great work in Stomach and Liver troubles. They not only relieve you, but cure. 25c, at Wright & Dell.

The Story of Creation.

November 17 to 22, 1904, a party consisting of R. W. Hudson, George A. Heeter and S. W. Kimmel, of Saltillo, visited the World's Fair at St. Louis. After their return home Mr. Kimmel was invited to address the Sunday school at Saltillo and chose as his subject "The Story of Creation." Following is a brief report of his address:

Our party consisted of R. W. Hudson, George A. Heeter and myself, all of Saltillo, Pa., and Edward and his uncle Horace Sudler, of Ridgeville, Delaware. Our room was No. 4069 W. Bell St., St. Louis, from which it cost us five cents street car fare to the Fair Grounds. Each day, up to nearly dark, was devoted to viewing the exhibits and visiting the Pike and its shows. We were careful to not take in many of the cheap ten-cent shows as there we expected nothing but foolishness and vulgarity. We did, however, take in two cheap ones, The Diver into the Deep Sea, and the Myrrer Maid.

My first thought of the World's Fair was the magnificient example of what man can do if he combined and exchanged ideas from all parts of the world. Three things strike the thoughtful visitor to this great fair: 1st, that fifty millions of dollars are spent to erect the buildings and beautify the grounds and get it in operation for only one summer's entertainment; 2nd, the tremendous waste in again destroying these beautiful buildings and works after only a few months pleasure being derived from them. The beautiful architectural work, the colonnades and lagoons, canals and fountains, delightful vistas should be left to be enjoyed for a lifetime; 3d, the power of the people's 50-cent pieces, which given but for a few months, are able by their great number to build palaces to outshine and outdo anything that has ever heretofore been attempted by man in gathering together from all parts of the world, buildings so large as to cover from twelve to twenty acres.

The building of Varied Industries, among the large ones, was the first one in our first day's visit. In it we spent about two and one-half hours and saw in its exhibits varied manufactured goods from all over the world. Here we saw furnished rooms with carpet and furniture valued at $3,000, vaces worth anywhere from $5.00 to $750.00, electric cook stoves and kitchens fitted out and worked by electricity. We can't dwell longer on what was in this building or any of the larger buildings, but will pass over a great scope of exhibits and take you to "The Story of Creation," but before we go into this great magnificent show we will take a trip up the Pike on one side and down the other and come up again to Creation and then enter in. Well, the Pike is a mile long and lined on both sides with shows, fakirs and souvenir stands, each represented with a little flock and music of various description and all shouting and calling out their different shows. With the music, the dancing and the crowd of people, the Pike is a mass of pure worldliness. This is kept up until midnight and begins at 9 a. m.

Well, now if you will allow me to pass you along with me into Creation we will get a ticket for fifty cents then step in through a most artistic entrance gate. Here it looks quite tame with no hint or idea of what is to come. We get on a boat and glide down a stream into a dark cave. Passing along, we come from time to time upon stage settings of scenes of foreign lands. Passing through these we plunge into darkness again and apparently travel half a mile and are drawn up to a landing where we get off the boat and are guided into a second cave. A turn brings us into the glare of light and before us we see on a stand the head and bust and arms of a lady, nothing more of her body being visible. You can see behind the stand and under and round it but you cannot see her body nor the mirrors that make this illusion. A fakir stands here offering for sale small bottles of perfume and tells you the lady is perfectly alive, and lectures on the illusions, etc. We pass on and a little farther in we find a negro's head, seemingly alive and sportsome, but no body, no arms, no feet, only two prongs run up into his neck and cheeks. Again we wonder at the illusion. Over on the other side is another lady, this one only her head is seen and here also a fakir is lecturing on the illusion and telling us that to give away the secret would spoil the show, etc. We pass on into the dark part of the cave and here is a well top. We look into the well and see the darky at the bottom, eighty feet down. The well is all lighted and here we can see the mirror which makes the deception, and we investigate and find the darky is only three or four feet from us, sitting back in a cave and not down in a well as we first supposed he was.

This is only introductory and preparing us to enter into the grand climax of an illusionary world. We go up a dark staircase and can see boats going and hear merry crowds on them and we wonder where they go to or come from. Passing through a gate into light we see yonder a canal and beyond this we see, on canvas, cities moving as it were. Venice passes, Rome passes, and we think we are on a moving platform which is conveying us around to the entrance of a large auditorium. We pass up another series of steps and this time onto a moving circular platform about six feet wide which seems to move inside of two other platforms bordering on this canal and having upon it seats and columns with a roof over it. We step from the moving platform and are seated. Now, yonder, seemingly far away, we see a star which in reality is a light on a pole in another show somewhere. The roof becomes a perfect dark heaven, lightning peeps through, first faint zigzag, then stronger, then thunder roars and becomes so intense that we feel we would rather be excused if we could only see a way to go out, but we must stick to it and see it all. Now, in front of us and half way around either side in a circle hangs a red curtain which parts in the middle and is carried back to both sides until the stage before us is clear and a total water darkness (except when the lightning flashes) and the thunder rolls away in the distance. The first day of creation is done and the sky clears off. Yonder comes up a great light. The sun comes up full and yonder in another part comes up another light—the moon—while an organ and choir, not visible, faintly sings "Let There Be Light," and there is light and the second day of creation is done and darkness comes again. Now comes a light and the land appears in small islands, then in large continents and then the shrubbery comes, small trees appear, then large trees, now a man sitting on a rock, his arm around a small tree. He is motionless and looks down to the ground. Now comes a woman to the man. She touches him and he arouses as from sleep, looks scared and makes friend with the woman. Now comes a host of angels and the choir sings "Glory Be to God in the Highest." Now comes the animals and the Garden of Eden and as the choir finished up the song the red curtain again appears, closing all from our sight and down yonder at the foot of our platform a man cries out, "This way to the Pike" and we pass out the gate and are on the Pike again.

Goal of 1905.

It is now the beginning of the new year 1905. I wonder how many of us have turned a new leaf and are beginning a new life? If there are any of us that have not made new resolutions for the new year, let us ask ourselves this question: What can I do to improve my life in the future over what it has been in the past? For the goal of 1905 is what we make it and will follow us throughout our days. Therefore, after we have given this question a sufficient amount of thought let us try and single out each weak point in our lives and for each such point make some new rule that will strengthen it. If such resolutions are put into effect at the end of the new year 1905 we can see at least fifty per cent. of improvement in each individual's life. After many such years have passed and our youth has gone, never to return, we may think over the beautiful verse written by the poet: "Ye who still linger on the threshold of life, doubting which path to choose, remember that when years have passed and your feet stumble on the dark mountain you will cry bitterly, but cry in vain, 'Oh youth return, Oh give me back my early days.'"

—W.

A Very Close Call.

"I stuck to my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Bellamy, a locomotive fireman, of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite and all run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters, and after taking it, I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly, run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by Wright & Dell. Price 50 cents.

"Doin' Their Own Stretchin'."

After being without a girl for a week, the mistress of a Harlem apartment was showing an applicant over the flat. She had been liberal in her promises of privileges in the way of afternoons and nights off. She had even gone so far as to extend the hour of the girl's return on these nights, and to agree to her using the sewing machine after her work was done.

The new girl seemed pleased, and the mistress was beginning to hope. They walked back into the dining-room, and the girl had actually removed one pin from her hat. Then her smile faded, and a question mark appeared.

"Do you do your own stretchin'?" she demanded.

"Do we do our own what?" asked the puzzled mistress.

"Stretchin'," repeated the new girl.

"I don't understand."

"Stretchin'," repeated the girl a second time. "Do you put all the stuff on the table at mealtime and stretch for it, or do I have to shuffle it around?"

The family are "stretchin'" in earnest now, and will until they get a girl who is willing to wait on the table as well as cook the meal. The matron's household vocabulary contains a new word.—New York Tribune.

Ben Harrison's Rejoinder.

Many of the choicest bits of repartee in our history are to be found in the field of politics. Every schoolboy is familiar with the saying of Benjamin Franklin, as the group of anxious-faced, yet loyal, men stood around to sign the immortal Declaration of Independence: "Now we must all hang together or we'll all hang separately." But the rejoinder of the signer, Benjamin Harrison, to the above witticism is not so well known. Harrison, a portly man, looking down over his ample proportions, replied: "Yes, but when they drop us off at a rope's end, some of you lightweights will be kicking and suffering long after I'm done for."

Emperor William's Card.

The memorial card the Kaiser sent to the relatives of soldiers who have fallen in German Southwest Africa is decorated with a representation of St. George, bearing in his left hand a laurel wreath resting on flags, drums and the accoutrements and helmet of a cuirassier, and is inscribed: "In memory of ——. He led for Emperor and Empire. Honor to his memory." Underneath a space for a photograph are the words: "Sketched by his majesty the Emperor and King William II."

New One on Him.

The principal of the school was talking with him about his boy.

"By the way, Mr. Wipedunks," he said, "I have made a discovery about Jerry. He's ambidextrous."

"I don't see how that can be," replied Mr. Wipedunks, with rising indignation. "He hain't never been exposed to it. Besides, he was vaccinated last year, we bathe him reg'ler every week, and his mother always makes him wear a little bag of assafiddity tied around his neck. Some of the other boys has been lyin' on him."—Chicago Tribune.

American Shoes Abroad.

We do not seem to be making as large an increase in foreign trade as between the years of 1899 and 1901, when the increase per year was over $1,000,000, but this gradual growth shows that our footwear is giving satisfaction and is wanted abroad, says the Boston Commercial Bulletin. Our shoe manufacturers have been faithful in their workmanship, and have given goods up to sample. This, with the fact that the styles have taken the fancy of the foreign trade, has done much to build up our foreign trade.

HABIT'S CHAIN.

Certain Habits Unconsciously Formed and Hard to Break.

An ingenious philosopher estimates that the amount of will power necessary to break a life-long habit would, if it could be transformed, lift a weight of many tons.

It sometimes requires a higher degree of heroism to break the chains of a pernicious habit than to lead a forlorn hope in a bloody battle. A lady writes from an Indiana town:

"From my earliest childhood I was a lover of coffee. Before I was out of my teens I was a miserable dyspeptic, suffering terribly at times with my stomach.

"I was convinced that it was coffee that was causing the trouble and yet I could not deny myself a cup for breakfast. At the age of 36 I was in very poor health, indeed. My Sister told me I was in danger of becoming a coffee drunkard.

"But I never could give up drinking coffee for breakfast although it kept me constantly ill, until I tried Postum. I learned to make it properly according to directions, and now we can hardly do without Postum for breakfast, and care nothing at all for coffee.

"I am no longer troubled with dyspepsia, do not have spells of suffering with my stomach that used to trouble me so when I drank coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

RESCUED BY LIFE SAVERS

After Three Days of Suspense the Drumelzier's Crew Go Ashore.

THE STEAMER'S BACK BROKEN

Steamship Strikes Fire Island Bar Off Long Island and Sticks Fast—Her Captain and Crew Stand by Her Until the Last—Sandy Hook and Oak Island Life Savers Called Upon.

New York City.—Leaving their stranded ship, a battered, rudderless derelict, with a broken back, to contend alone with winter's storms and giant breakers on the Fire Island Bar, Captain Nicholson and his crew of twenty-nine men were rescued from the British freighter Drumelzier by the life savers of the Sandy Hook and Oak Island stations, after three trips which are likely to go down in the annals of such deeds as among the most perilous on record.

It was not until late in the afternoon that Captain Nicholson showed any disposition to give up the valiant battle with gales and ocean he had been waging for three days for the mastery of his ill-fated vessel. By that time he had been deserted by nearly all his crew with the exception of the officers and a small apprentice, who, with the determination of a man, vowed that he would stick with his Captain to the end, and resisted all the pleadings of the life savers and his superiors, including Captain Nicholson, who asked him to leave.

By the time Captain Nicholson, who was the last man on board his ship, decided that he had enough, it had become plain to every man on board the Drumelzier that the ship was doomed. At daybreak on the second day, while laboring heavily among the breakers that ran mountain high and pounded the bed of sand under her hull, the crew heard a cannon-like report way down in the depths.

The next moment there was a sudden bulging up of her decks amidships, as though a volcanic eruption had occurred in her hold. The engine was torn from its fastenings and slid six feet aft. The boiler slid forward a like distance. The stern buried itself deep in the sand, with the result that rudder and propeller were both ground to pieces. Captain Nicholson needed no further evidence to tell him that the Drumelzier had broken her back and that his fight with the ocean had been lost.

There were six feet of water in the forward hold of the vessel and eight feet aft. The storeroom, where the ship's provisions were kept, had been flooded, and there was hardly anything on board for the crew to eat. Nevertheless, when a string of bunting was discovered fluttering from the signal halyards of the Drumelzier, the signal was not for life savers, but for boilermakers.

The rescue of the crew was effected in three relays. Captain Nicholson was not taken off until after nightfall. Even then, though the ship seemed to be on the verge of breaking up, he seemed to find it difficult to part from her. For three days, while he and his crew had stood by the wreck, it has been swept by mountainous seas. Through the long nights the only ray of hope for the ship's company shone out from the anchor lights of the wrecking tug that has borne her company.

The first batch of the crew to leave the stranded vessel consisted of fifteen sailors and firemen and two boys. They were taken off by the life savers from the Sandy Hook Station under the command of Captain Patterson, and were brought to New York Harbor on the ocean going tug Catherine Moran, of the Moran Towing Line, which landed them at the Atlantic Dock in Brooklyn at 7 o'clock in the evening.

It is now conceded that the Drumelzier will be a complete wreck.

It will, in the opinion of the life savers and surfmen, take weeks to remove the cargo, as it will be possible to work only between the oft-recurring storms which sweep the Atlantic coast at this season of the year.

RUSSIAN ASSASSINATION.

Chief of Police Killed With a Revolver Shot.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The chief of police at Schuscha, Caucasus, has been shot with a revolver and killed in the street in that town. His assassin was unknown.

Zemstvos Close.

The Moscow zemstvo suspended its sittings as a protest against the government's note of warning, and the districts of Chernigov and Pskoff followed suit.

Stabbed by Student.

Michael Sharlitt, a teacher in a New York City public school in West Forty-fourth street, was slashed in the neck by a twelve-year-old boy he was punishing.

Long Mourned Son Alive.

Mrs. S. I. Holley, of Otisville, N. Y., received a letter saying that her son, long mourned as dead, had been kept fourteen years in a Colombian prison.

Forced Milk Company Out.

The crusade of the New York City Health Department forced the Metropolitan Milk and Cream Company to go out of business.

COTTON BURNED IN SOUTH

Georgia Growers Start Movement to Destroy 2,000,000 Bales.

Bad Break in the Market—It Follows the Government Report That 11,848,113 Bales Had Been Ginned.

Atlanta, Ga.—Fearing bankruptcy because of the tremendous slump in cotton, the farmers and merchants began taking a heroic measure to prevent a further fall and to advance the price. This measure is no less than the burning of a portion of the cotton which has not been marketed. It was proposed that 2,000,000 bales be destroyed, each State to burn its proper proportion.

The burning began in Georgia, and it was estimated that several thousand bales of cotton were ablaze in the southern section of the State. At Fort Gaines alone over 3000 bales were burned, and other towns report similar bonfires.

Much ceremony was observed in burning the cotton. At Fort Gaines farmers came from all over Clay County to join with the merchants. The cotton was rolled into the Court House Square, and after the merchants and farmers had marched around it in procession the torch was applied.

In several other towns scenes similar to those in Fort Gaines were enacted. It is estimated that more than $100,000 worth of cotton was destroyed.

It is said that the example set by Georgia will be generally followed throughout the cotton-producing States. The farmers and merchants have decided to set the pace and began moving determinedly.

Fear of a decline in the price of cotton that will put it below the cost of production has caused the movement to burn the surplus of about 2,000,000 bales above any crop heretofore grown in the South. Even at the low prices prevailing the realization of this plan would result in the destruction of upward of $60,000,000 worth of the staple. January cotton sold in New Orleans at 6.40 cents, which, with the average bale weighing over 500 pounds, would make each bale worth upward of $32.

Those who have worked up the cotton-burning plan do not propose that all the burning be done in a few days. They proposed to have the cotton destroyed gradually in order to show the world that they are in earnest.

The planters and many of the merchants in the smaller towns of Georgia and the other cotton-growing States have been rendered well nigh desperate by the slump, and they felt that they must resort to desperate measures to cause an advance.

Dispatches from Fort Gaines and other places where the cotton was burned lay stress on the seriousness with which the deed was done.

Those taking part went about it as solemnly as if engaged in a religious ceremony. At Fort Gaines hymns were sung and prayers said. There was nothing riotous about the proceedings. The farmers and merchants seemed to feel that they had been driven to the wall and were making a last effort to save themselves from ruin.

James B. Harrison, one of Georgia's leading cotton buyers, killed himself at Bannesville. Harrison had 1200 bales of cotton which he purchased during the season. He frequently said that he expected to hold the cotton until he got twenty cents. When he learned of the break in New York he purchased a pistol, went to his room, and shot himself through the head.

FOUR SHOT DEAD AT DANCE.

Trouble Started When One Man Tried to Take Away Another's Girl.

Grangers, W. Va.—As a result of a man dancing with another man's girl without asking his permission, four men are dead and two are seriously injured here. The victims are John and Marvin Hart, twenty-three and twenty-six years old, respectively; Martin Johnson and Luther Bascom. William Riley and Henry Turbeville are injured.

The tragedy occurred at a dance which began about 9 o'clock after an entertainment in the church in that place. Martin Johnson, without observing the usual custom, asked Lucy Atkins, whom Turbeville had taken, to dance with him, but said nothing to her escort. As the music ceased Turbeville called Martin Johnson's friends. A general shooting followed, in which more than twenty shots were fired.

MANY HURT IN COLLISION.

Fast Train Struck Freight and Both Were Wrecked.

Peru, Ind.—A fast train on the Wabash Railroad, east bound, came in collision with a freight train at 9 o'clock at night at Fort Wayne and one man was killed, two persons fatally injured and twelve or fourteen more or less seriously hurt. The collision occurred on a steep grade, and both engines and several cars were demolished.

Engineer Ernest, of the passenger train, had both arms broken, his right leg crushed and received internal injuries. Engineer Carpenter, of the freight train, jumped and was badly hurt.

Students Haze Teacher.

Students of the Ogontz (N. Y.) school hazed their principal, Miss Eastman, by mistake, plunging her into a bathtub of icy water.

Ferryboats Collide.

Two New York ferryboats were in collision, three persons being hurt.

FIVE CONVICTS SHOT DEAD

Over a Hundred Prisoners Attempt Escape at Sacramento, Cal.

Six Desperadoes at Georgetown, Del., Gain Freedom—Third Attempt Made by Others in Alabama.

Sacramento, Cal.—One hundred and fifty convicts at the Folsom State Prison made a break for liberty while they were being brought from work at a rock crusher in the afternoon, and in the fight which followed five prisoners were shot dead and one was wounded. Guard Jolly was shot through the cheek. Jolly is believed to have been shot by one of the guards by mistake, as none of the prisoners had a firearm.

All the convicts were armed with dirks, and they drew them on Captain Murphy and Guard Jolly, throwing them to the ground. They then tried to force the captain and guard to conduct them through the guard lines. The officers refused, and the guards on the outlying posts commenced to fire. All of the prisoners were secured.

Wilmington, Del.—By striking down Deputy Sheriff Charles T. Purnell when he went to lock them up for the night six prisoners escaped from the county jail at Georgetown in the evening. Purnell was seriously injured, and it was feared that he would lose the sight of one eye.

The men who escaped were Delaney Maddox, who was doing a life sentence for murder; Nathaniel Lingle, doing two years for larceny; Irving Wiltbank, doing five years for assault, and Cless Purnell, William Barton and Lee Ackwood, who were awaiting trial of petty offenses. A vigilant search was begun for the escaped prisoners.

Birmingham, Ala.—While a train carrying 130 convicts in the employ of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Comroad Company was going from Mine No. 3 to the prison, Will Filler, a negro convict, exploded a stick of dynamite in one of the coaches with a view to effecting a wholesale release. J. Dawkins, a convict from Henry County, was killed. Guard Pickett lost a leg and an arm. George Delaney, one of the trainmen, was hurt, and several convicts were slightly injured. During the stampede guards from all the other cars rushed forward and prevented the escape of any of the convicts.

BOSTON HARBOR TUNNEL OPENS

Mile and a Quarter Long, Built in Four Years For $3,300,000.

Boston, Mass.—The tunnel under Boston Harbor, a mile and a quarter long, connecting the subway with surface car lines in East Boston, was officially opened at noon, when a train of five cars was run through it and back again. Governor Bates, State and city officials, the Transit Commission, under whose direction the tunnel was built; officials of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, who will operate it, and visiting railroad men made up the party of inspection.

Everything went smoothly, and the tunnel was pronounced a success by all.

The trip, which is made in four and one-half minutes, means a saving of from fifteen to twenty minutes in reaching East Boston from Scollay Square, heretofore accomplished by means of electric cars to the water front and then by ferry across the harbor.

The construction work has taken more than four years. The tunnel section, which is built entirely of twisted steel rods and concrete, is considered by experts as one of the greatest submarine tubes in the world.

Construction work was begun on May 5, 1900. The approximate cost was $3,300,000.

REBATES BY THE SANTA FE.

Testimony That May Subject the Road to a Fine of $1,000,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Testimony of fraudulent discrimination in rates by the Stanta Fe Railroad system in favor of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was given before the Interstate Commerce Commission by W. B. Biddle, freight traffic manager of the Santa Fe.

The testimony given, with that secured recently by the commission at El Paso and Albuquerque, will be presented to the Attorney-General. Upon his decision depends whether suit is brought in the Federal Court against the Santa Fe system for violating the Interstate Commerce law by the payment of rebates.

If convicted of every offense alleged the Santa Fe company would be forced to pay fines exceeding $1,000,000.

The Caledonian Coal Company, of Gallup, N. M., has also brought suit in the Colorado courts against the Santa Fe, asking damages in $400,000 for the destruction of its business as a result of discrimination in rates.

Parsons Makes Suggestions.

William B. Parsons, retiring chief engineer, laid before the New York City Rapid Transit Commission a comprehensive plan of city subways. Routes for twenty-seven miles of subway, to cost $49,000,000, were recommended to the Rapid Transit Commission.

For Chicago Terminal.

It was reported in Chicago, Ill., that the Pennsylvania Railroad was prepared to spend $30,000,000 in the construction of a new station there.

THREE YEARS AFTER.

Eugene E. Lario, of 751 Twentieth avenue, ticket seller in the Union Station, Denver, Col. says: "You are at liberty to repeat what I first stated through our Denver papers about Doan's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1899, for I have had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I was subject to severe attacks of backache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. Doan's Kidney Pills absolutely stopped my backache. I have never had a pain or a twinge since."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

To Stop Tipping.

A number of Philadelphia business men have organized what is to be known as the Downtown Club, each member of which is pledged to war on tipping. They have become tired of feeing waiters at noon in order to secure reasonably quick service, and the Downtown Club is their way of overcoming the nuisance.

CUTICURA SOAP.

The World's Greatest Skin Soap, the Standard of Every Nation of the Earth.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the purest and sweetest of emollient skin cures, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Kind of Music Government Had.

A certain Congressman who takes an interest in musical matters lately presented a bill advocating a larger appropriation for the care of the music in the Congressional Library. He spoke briefly on the subject and after the session a fellow Congressman approached him confidentially.

"I say," he said in a low voice, "I like that bill of yours; but tell me—what sort of music does the Government have over there in the Library—is it a band or just a hand organ?"—Harper's Weekly.

Successful Woman Farmer.

A woman of seventy-six conducts successfully a seventy-acre farm near Kokomo, Ind. The buildings are well kept and the farm in a productive condition. Specialties are pork production, butter and chickens. The owner has managed the farm since her husband's death, about eighteen years ago, and she understands the methods of all kinds of farm work, and takes great interest in watching the growth of both plant and animal life.—American Cultivator.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Roumania has ordered from Krupp 300 field guns.

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband should be a woman's constant study. If she would be all that she may, she must guard well against the signs of ill health. Mrs. Brown tells her story for the benefit of all wives and mothers.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was; and the wonderful results she had had from your Vegetable Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time, I was a different woman, the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that, and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman.—Sincerely yours, MRS. CHAS. F. BROWN, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., Vice President Mothers Club.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

JAP SHIPS IN DRY DOCK

Two Battleships Known to Be Repairing in Tokio Yard.

TOGO REPORTED IN CAPITAL

More Fortifications Before Port Arthur Captured—Outlook For General Stoessel—Criticisms of the Russian Naval Policy Heard From in St. Petersburg Newspapers and Public.

Tokio, Japan.—Two battleships, the Mikasa and the Shikishima, were put into dry dock in the Sasebo navy yard. The cruisers Tokiwa, Iwate and Idsuma are in the Yokosuka dry dock, and three others, names unknown, are in the Kure yard. The fact that Admiral Togo's flagship was in dry dock leads to the inference that the commander of the Japanese fleet has transferred his flag to one of the fast light armored cruisers still on duty before Port Arthur. It was rumored here that Admiral Togo actually was in this city, and had visited the Emperor, but this could not be confirmed either in the Imperial Navy or War Department. It might be essential for war purposes to suppress the whereabouts of the Admiral, but it is certain that his battleship was put in dry dock.

One bulletin was made public from the Third Army, which is operating before Port Arthur. It announces the capture of three small fortifications between Rulin Mountain and Quail Hill, directly north of the new town of Port Arthur. The attack was made after midnight, and the bulletin says that the assaulting forces met with little resistance in occupying the trenches of the enemy. The objective point undoubtedly is Quail Hill, and should General Nogi be able to get his siege guns on the fortifications at that point there would be no further refuge for General Stoessel. He would then have to sacrifice his entire army or surrender.

The possession of the Orlung fort and the southerly slopes of Rulin Mountain make it possible to take Quail Hill by assault, although undoubtedly the loss of life would be enormous. Aside from its own defenses the Russians can protect it by cross fire from the easterly side of the Antsze Mountain and the westerly side of the fortifications of the Laolui forts.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Official circles were plainly disturbed by the publication in the Russ of an article savagely attacking the management of the navy. The Russ says that Admiral Rojestvensky and his 12,000 heroic comrades in the Baltic fleet have had imposed on them an impossible task. Their ships, the Russ declared, are unfit to fight. Some of them are actually dangerous in a peaceful voyage, and it is known that several of the torpedo boats are in a sinking condition.

"The old system of concealing facts," says the Russ, "is responsible for the loss of the warships in and about Port Arthur. They were unfit to fight modern vessels, and their loss has covered the nation with shame and grief. The Baltic fleet is not any better fitted. It would be absurd to hide the defects that can still be repaired in the ships that remain at Cronstadt and Libau. We have already criminally wasted enough of time."

The article in the Russ is a reply to the open letter of Admiral Birrileff, who appealed to the Russians not to openly criticise the conditions of the navy.

FATAL COLLISION IN FOG.

Conductor of Belated Local Train Killed by Express at Stamford.

Stamford, Conn. — George Howland, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., conductor of the accommodation train from New Haven due to leave Stamford at 7.15 and arrive in the Grand Central Station at 8.35, was instantly killed in a collision at the Stamford station at 7.15 the other evening while a dense fog prevailed.

The collision occurred between the Boston Express, which is due to arrive in New York City at 7.59, and the accommodation train. The express crashed into the rear of the accommodation just as the latter was about to be backed out of the station to leave the track clear for the express. Conductor Howland was on the second last car of the train and was leaning out signaling to his engineer. The last car was driven into the car in front, and the conductor was crushed to death instantly.

The accommodation was about fifteen minutes late. Nearly all the passengers then got off, many of them to take the express which was following. The signals were placed against the express, and as an extra precaution two torpedoes were placed on the tracks at the Atlantic street bridge, which is about 100 yards from the station. When the torpedoes exploded the express had already slowed down, owing to the stop to be made at Stamford, but the engineer was unable to stop until he had struck the accommodation train.

A passenger on the accommodation named Joseph Sevinski was injured about the head.

Congregation Shot At.

A congregation of negroes at a service at Hanceville, Ala., was fired into and the pastor and two others fatally shot.

Memorial Chapel Burns.

The memorial chapel at Sailors' Snug Harbor, New York, was badly damaged by fire.

WILD TRAIN'S LONG RUN

Locomotivo Goes Five Miles Without Her Engineer.

Queer Accident on the Lackawanna Railroad Near Hackensack, N. J.—Fireman Averts All Accidents.

Dover, N. J.—One of the most extraordinary accidents in the history of railroading in the United States happened when Patrick Fortin, the engineer of a heavily laden westbound Lackawanna milk train, was blown out of his cab into a ditch and the train sped on, gathering speed every minute, without any hand at the throttle for five miles.

The milk train is known as No. 43 It was drawn by one of the big camelbacks, in which the engineer and his fireman are cut off from all personal communication by the hump that separates the man at the lever from the man at the firebox. The fog was dense, and No. 43 was running, or rather groping along on orders, but at a pretty smart clip. Just after passing Port Morris a connection leading from the top of the boiler to the engineer's side of the cab blew out, and the concussion was so great that Fortin was hurled out, just as if a pair of giant hands had picked him up and tossed him into the air. He fell into the mud and water of a ditch at the roadside.

The rumble of the running train and the choo, choo, chug of the exhaust drowned the noise of the explosion, so the fireman knew nothing of it, and kept piling in fuel while he watched the guage to see if steam was holding up to the standard. Long familiarity with the road and the needs of the engine told him to get ready to take water into the tank at Waterloo. He climbed out on the tender, but to his amazement, the train, instead of reducing speed, ran faster.

The fireman clambered back and shouted. No answer came and he peered in. The cab was vacant. In an instant he was in the engineer's place with his hand on the throttle. He brought the train to a standstill with a suddenness that sent the milk cans rattling. He didn't know what had happened, but he did know that the train was plunging through the fog without a guiding hand or an eye ahead.

Meantime Fortin, five miles back, bruised and shaken as he was, realized the peril of the train. His groans attracted the attention of a yardman.

"Quick!" he cried. "Be quick. I'm hurt. I can't move. Run for your life to the operator and tell him '43' is running wild. He must stop her or she will tear the road loose!"

Without waiting to aid the injured man, who waved him away, the man did as he was told. The operator broke in on the message he was sending with the call, "Nine," the emergency cry on on every telegraph line.

He "got" the Hoboken dispatcher. Swiftly as fingers could tap, he clicked out a brief message. The dispatcher, improvising a cure for the trouble on the spur of the moment, called Hackettstown, ten miles beyond Port Morris. In two minutes a crew had manned a heavy but fast engine with orders to run out ahead of the wildcat, slow down as it approached, let it catch up and then send a man crawling over the boiler into the cab and take control.

The crew detailed for this desperate expedient waited nervously for the runaway. Many minutes passed, but there was not a sound from up the track. Then some one bethought himself of a freight train that was between "43" and Hackettstown. The railroad men at once surmised that "43" had smashed into the freight, and after a longer wait for safety's sake, the "light" engine was sent carefully back to find the wreck. As it happened, however, this freight had been run off on a siding, and the old camelback had a clear track. When the "light" engine backed down the crew found the fireman at the throttle, bewildered by the sudden disappearance of his engineer. A brakeman was at the firebox, and the others of the crew were out looking for the missing man. The fireman thought he had fallen out only a few yards back.

Pat Fortin was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital in Paterson. He would not be satisfied until they told him old "43" was under control.

"That's good," he said, as he sank back in the cot. "If Bill hadn't stopped her she'd a' ripped the hinges off everything in her path."

ONLY 14 YEARS FOR SAZONOFF.

Murderer of M. Plehve Gets Revision of His Sentence.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The decision of the court which tried Sazonoff and his accomplice Sikorifsky, and sentenced them, Sazonoff to life and Sikorifsky to twenty years' imprisonment, for the assassination of Minister of the Interior Plehve, has been revised. The court has announced that the sentence is that Sazonoff shall serve fourteen years and his accomplice ten.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Lima Capitalist Meets Death in His Bathroom.

Lima, Ohio.—J. W. Griffin, one of the wealthiest oil operators in the city, and Vice-President of the Lima Trust Company, was accidentally shocked to death in his bathroom here.

He stood on a register and touched an electric light chandelier with his hands.

RIHLUNG HILL FORT TAKEN

General Nogi Captures One of Port Arthur's Inner Works.

ONE THOUSAND JAPS KILLED

Severe Engagement Lasting Several Days Results in the Fall of One of Stoessel's Principal Fortifications—Russians Retreat in Safety—Two Steamers Run the Port Arthur Blockade.

Nogi's Headquarters Before Port Arthur.—After months' of sapping and mining, after desperate fighting, Rihlung Fort, on Rihlung Mountain, one of the inner circle of forts around Port Arthur, was captured by assault at 3 o'clock in the morning.

A thousand Japanese were killed or wounded in the battle. The casualties among officers leading the men were heavy. Forty-nine from the rank of colonel down were killed, and fifty-eight wounded. The Russian garrison, numbering 500 men, escaped.

For a day and a half the fighting was mostly at a range of two-thirds of a mile, the Japanese fearing countermines. The Russians retired from the outermost trenches only when the Japanese got an enfilading position.

At 10 o'clock in the morning seven Japanese dynamite mines were exploded, and made great breaches in the front parapet of Rihlung Fort. A large force, the left centre column of Nogi's army, charged under cover of a tremendous fire from the heavy guns, occupied the parapet and constructed defensive works despite the fierce Russian fire.

At 4 o'clock that afternoon the Japanese occupation of the fort was practically assured. They charged again in force, dislodged the remnant of the enemy's force, which still stubbornly held the gorge fort, and, after a fierce fight, occupied all the defensive works on Rihlung Mountain early the following morning.

The mountain is less than two miles due northeast from the outskirts of the town of Port Arthur. The fort is about a mile and a half southeast of the East Kekwan Fort lately captured.

Recent fighting resulted in the capture of Yangthuban Hill. In this operation the number of casualties was large, because in the intense darkness the attacking force became confused and sections of it fought each other. The mistake was discovered when the moon arose, and the attack was renewed even more fiercely. The taking of Yangthuban Hill enables the Japanese to seriously harass land communication with the Liaoti forts and with the forts on Etse and Antse Mountains.

Two steamers recently ran the blockade at Port Arthur. One was captured when departing.

MUCH BOGUS MINERAL WATER.

Bureau of Chemistry of Agricultural Department Starts Investigation.

Washington, D. C.—A new chapter in the work of purifying the foods used by Americans has been begun by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. The bureau will examine all sorts of well-known mineral waters now being sold, most of them domestic in origin, and some of them imported.

The Geological Survey experts will co-operate with the chemists in the work, and a complete report will be made on the character and wholesomeness of the various waters.

Dr. Wiley believes from the progress thus far made that many waters have no medicinal value whatever and some are positive frauds. The health-giving qualities of some exist, he says, only in the imagination of those who use them. Many waters have been found to be properly labeled and to pass for just what they are. Many others are falsely labeled and are an imposition on the public.

The Geological Survey has undertaken to obtain genuine samples of water from every known medicinal spring in the country, and these samples will be used as a standard of comparison by which to test the spurious waters sold in drug stores in large quantities.

There are a number of waters sold that are plainly labeled as being simply pure water from granite rock and possessing no medicinal properties whatever. They are bought by people who are unwilling to trust city water. These waters, however, are in a very small minority.

RIOTING IN POLAND.

Outbreaks Reported in Many Places—One Policeman Killed.

Vienna, Austria. — Telegrams from Warsaw report disturbances in many parts of Poland. A policeman was shot and killed during a procession of workmen at Lodz. An orthodox church was destroyed and grogshops were plundered in the Kalisz district. Riots and pistol shooting have taken place at Kielce and Konsk, and machine works were destroyed at Konsk.

Greek Band Surrenders.

The Greek band surrounded in the village of Bedrelli, near Salonica, surrendered to Turkish troops, said a special Salonica dispatch.

Captain Howze at the Academy.

Captain Howze, acquitted of cruelty in the Philippines, was appointed commandant at West Point by President Roosevelt.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

Uses Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrh--A Congressman's Letter.

In every country of the civilized world Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never failing safeguard.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio; Dear Sir: "The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured."---Sisters of Charity.

The young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity and used Peruna for cataarh of the throat with good results as the above letter testifies.

Send to The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a free book written by Dr. Hartman.

David Meekison.

The following letter is from Congressman Meekison, of Napoleon, Ohio:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen: "I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison.

Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first man to formulate Peruna. It was through his genius and perseverance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

It Was Embarrassing.

President Eliot, of Harvard, said the other day:

"The last time I was abroad I met at a tea in London a well-known writer of children's books.

"He was a quiet, modest gentleman. The lionizing he underwent at the tea did no puff him up, and neither did the dreadful disaster that happened later particularly unman him.

"He was nearly ready to go, when his hostess brought up to him her little daughter, a child of seven or eight years. She was a pretty child, and as soon as she had been presented she said in a loud, clear voice:

"'I think you are a very wonderful man.'

"The author smiled.

"'Why do you say that, my dear?' he asked.

"'Because,' said the little girl, 'mamma told me to.'"

In Africa wives have been sometimes sold for two packages of hairpins. N. Y.—1

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are about 400,000 species of animals on land and sea.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1909.

At one time King Peter of Servia was a Socialist.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Last year, in India, over 23,000 persons were killed by snake bites.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

The Japanese are small eaters, and indigestion is almost unknown among them.

Lofty Statue.

A huge statue of the Virgin has been successfully placed on the summit of the Dent du Geant, a mountain in Italy 13,000 feet high, near Milan. Divine service was performed on the summit in celebration of the event by the vicar of Courmayeur.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

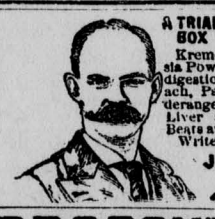
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Psychology of the Setting Hen.

The hen patiently "sets" only through the overpowering pressure of a mysterious creative impulse that masters her restless impulses to be outside scratching and cackling, instead of working for posterity.—Boston Herald.



A TRIAL BOX FREE!! Kremer's Marvelous Dyspepsia Powder kills Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Catarrh of the Stomach, Palpitation, Piles and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Nervous System. Beats anything in the world. Write, enclosing stamp.

JOHN KREMER DRUGGIST, 428 7TH AVE., N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

Chalmer Simpson was at home over Sunday.

Mrs. William Hawn spent Friday with friends in Mt. Union.

Frances Foust returned to York Monday where she attends school.

'Squire Allison continues to improve and will soon be as well as usual.

Mrs. Lytle, of Lewistown, was guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rutherford recently.

Ray Roland, of Altoona, called on a lady friend in the village Monday night.

Miss Winifred Fultz, of Altoona, is at the home of her parents for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Etnier and family spent Saturday with friends in Huntingdon.

Fred and Jay Simpson will return to their studies at Carlisle college next Monday.

Citizens begin to anticipate moving and if talk is to be a guide flittings will be galore.

Mrs. W. H. Spangler and son, Harold, spent Saturday with Mrs. J. G. Hicks and family.

Mr. Miller, of Ohio, was a recent visitor at the home of his friend, Chalmer Souders.

Miss Frances Isenberg spent part of her vacation in the upper end of the county with friends.

Miss Nora Hawn has taken up her studies at Juniata college. She will spend her Sundays at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ream, of Juniata, spent part of the holiday week at home of Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Goodman.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen and son were welcome visitors at Grandpa Newton Carothers' during Christmas week.

Mr. and Mrs. Burley, of Altoona, were Xmas tide visitors at the home of Mrs. Burley's mother, Mrs. Narcissa Goodman.

Mr. George Laidlow returned to Mingo Junction, O., where Sims & Co. are working on large contract. His wife will tarry a while at home.

A very enjoyable social gathering was held recently at the home of the Misses Hawn. Cannot give detail but young folks all seem to be of one opinion—that it was just all right.

J. Duane Hicks has been offered a position in Montana. As yet he has not decided to accept. The distance from the Old Keystone and home ties being somewhat objectionable.

Rumor makes our townsman J. Leroy Menald one of few lucky guessers on the attendance at the World's Fair which will keep him in spending money a while. Some folks are born lucky as well as handsome.

The Methodists will hold a series of meetings commencing with last Sunday evening. Their church reflects credit on the tastes of those in charge of the decoration. Better lights also add much to the general improvement.

Mrs. I. N. Foust returned home Saturday, much to the joy of her family, her father being very considerably better but still unable to be out of bed. Her niece, daughter of Mrs. Estella Wilson McKenna, accompanied her for a visit.

Mr. William Simms, formerly in charge of Juniata works under the old management, has been installed as watchman at the works, taking place of Mr. Perry White who was transferred to Keystone works of Pennsylvania Sand company.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Stratford and family, of Mill Hall, spent a couple days at the home of J. G. Hicks. They were en route for home after attending the Stratford reunion at Mt. Union on Christmas day. Mr. Stratford is now traveling for a dental supply company, of Buffalo, N. Y.

THREE SPRINGS.

[The following items were intended for last week's issue but were not received in time for publication—Ed.]

Write it 1905.

George Fessler, wife and son spent Christmas at Robertsdale.

Ivan Wathen has gone to Pittsburg where he will be employed.

Prof. A. C. Peck is off on a visit to his parents at Covalt, Fulton county.

An infant of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fike died last week of whooping cough.

It is rumored a local institute will be held at Three Springs January 6 and 7.

William Hudson, of Shirleysburg, spent the past few days with relatives in town.

T. A. Weight, who has been ill at his home for many week, was able to be out once last week.

Hayes and Edward Berkstresser, of Monessen, Pa., spent the holidays with friends at home.

We were sorry to see the door of our lock-up swing open on Christmas day to release a prisoner.

Clarence Coder, of Mapleton, was visible on our streets on Saturday evening, en route to spend Christmas with friends in Clay township.

Arthur B. Covert holds the best record of attendance in the M. E. Sunday school having been absent but one Sunday in four years, ending last Sunday.

Kalb. Orth, of Ft. Littleton, returned home last Saturday after a two weeks' visit with his sister, Mrs. E. S. Heeter, of town. He and Fred Latherow assisted E. S. in putting up his ice.

We realize there were many glad hearts on Christmas and many sad ones, such is the close of another year. As Christmas has gone we can only wish one and all a happy, prosperous New Year and hope 1905 will dawn on a peaceful and happy people the world over.

MARKLESBURG.

A fall of the beautiful this morning.

Bert Brenneman has returned from a sojourn in West Virginia.

A watch meeting in the M. E. church on the last night of the old year.

Judge Richardson and wife celebrated their golden wedding on December 31st.

Ray Crum, of Helena, Arkansas, is the guest of his father, 'Squire Crum, of Salter.

Herbert Frank, of Braddock, Pa., spent the holiday season with his parents at Marklesburg.

It seems that after long waiting a boom has struck the Broadtop coal mines. Some of the mines are being run day and night.

Prof. L. E. Boyer will open his school term April 24, 1905. Ninety per cent. of Prof. Boyer's students received teachers' certificates last summer.

James Isett and wife, of Aschom, Pa., and Barton Isett, wife and daughter, of Six Mile Run, Pa., were domiciled at the old homestead last week.

The first born in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Garner on the 30th of December being a robust boy, the young gentleman is prized as a special holiday gift.

Our esteemed neighbor and citizen, Benj. H. Grove, returned on Friday last from a week's visit with relatives in Juniata county. Mr. Grove reports a very pleasant time during his stay with the good people of our neighboring county.

Something for the boy and girl readers of the ITEM to guess: Which is the cleanest city in the world? To what use peanut shells are put? How many newspapers are issued in America? How much steam a cubic inch of water will make? How pictures are sent by wire? Which state in the union has the most cattle? What a "breaker boy" does? How chewing gum is made?

HARE'S VALLEY.

Sunday was as nice a New Year's day as we ever saw.

The water supply is increasing in this locality since the snow.

Calvin Park has secured a job of logging on S. P. Pheasant's farm.

Miles Querry is having his barn roof painted. Isaac Bowman and Oscar Querry are doing the work.

F. W. Stever has secured employment in East Altoona shops and expects to enter on his duties as hostler in the round house Monday.

The best news that has come to the ears of the people in this end for a long time is the granting of a R. F. D. mail route to pass through here.

Geo. W. Taylor is attending the annual meeting of the P. of H. Mutual Insurance company at Bellefonte this week as a director from this county.

The festival at Latta Grove camp hall was largely attended Saturday night and from what we hear think they must have scooped in quite a lot of cold cash.

Mr. Ora Querry and Mrs. W. G. Taylor visited in the Mountain City last week and attended the wedding of their brother Miles on December 29th. They report a fine time.

Mr. Fagan, of Pogue, and Mr. Lane, of Three Springs, were calling on friends in this section Saturday and Sunday. We think probably there is some attraction among the fair sex. Come again, boys.

M. F. Lynn is the happiest man in this neck of the woods. His Xmas present came two days before Xmas. It is a twelve-pound boy. Mike says he don't need coat or gloves now in zero weather.

Examination of Applicants for the Panama Canal.

On January 18, 1905, the United States Civil Service Commission will hold an examination to secure eligibles for vacancies. The positions on the Isthmus of Panama to be filled under the Isthmian Canal Commission are assistant civil engineer, instrument man, transit man, level man, rod man, chain man, helper.

Assistant civil engineers must not be younger than 25 nor older than 50. They will receive salaries ranging from $200 to $250 per month. Seven years' practical experience in civil engineering are necessary, not less than one year of which must have been on civil engineering construction work. A course in civil engineering will be taken as the equivalent to four years of this period.

The age limit of an instrument man is 25 to 50 years; the salary is $175 per month.

The position of transit man carries with it a salary of $150 per month. Applicants must not be less than 21 nor older than 50 years. Five years' practical experience in the use of instruments and surveying is necessary. A college graduate's course in civil engineering will be accepted as the equivalent to three years of the period stated.

A level man will receive from $100 to $125 per month. The age limit is from 21 to 45 years. The requirements are the same as for an instrument man, except that applicants will not be required to have had more than three years' practical experience in the use and care of instruments in surveying. Three years study in a school of civil engineering will be accepted as the equivalent of two years of the required experience. After one year's satisfactory service in this grade, appointees will be eligible to promotion to transit man without further examination.

A rod man will receive from $75 to $83.33 per month. The age limit is 18 to 40. Applicants over 20 years of age, however, will be preferred in appointment. At least one year's practical experience in similar work is necessary. Two years' study in a school of civil engineering, however, will be accepted as the equivalent of this experience.

The chain men must not be less than 18 or over 40 years of age. The requirements of the examination are the same as for rod men.

Helpers will receive $50 per month. They must not be less than 18 or over 40 years. They will be examined in accordance with the instructions governing the examination of rod men.

The examinations for the various posts mentioned are open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements. What these requirements are, are stated in application form No. 1312, which will be furnished gratuitously by the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Form No. 1236 gives a list of places where examinations will be held, and likewise the subjects in which examinations will be conducted.—*Scientific American.*

Hand vs. Machine Work.

Between the efficiency of hand labor and that of machine labor, the difference is known generally to be very great. But it was not until the United States Bureau of Labor investigated the matter that the real difference was learned. The bureau's report shows clearly and precisely what the difference is in many branches of manufacture and agriculture. Here are some of the comparisons made:

To produce 100 bushels of barley it took 211.94 hours of labor 70 years ago; to-day, with the aid of machinery, it takes 9.04 hours.

To produce 160 bushels of oats it took 265 hours in 1830; by machinery it takes 28.39 hours.

To drill six 2½ inch holes 1½ feet deep in hard blue rock took 180 hours when only hand work was used; by machinery only 8 hours and 12 minutes are needed.

It used to take 200 hours to load 100 tons of iron ore on cars when men shoveled it by hand; machinery loads the amount in less than 3 hours.

When hand work alone was used nearly four weeks—240 hours—were needed to transfer 200 tons of coal from canal boats to bins 400 feet away; now the work is done by machinery in just 20 hours.

Seventy years ago it took 200 hours to make 50 12-inch pitchforks; now machinery makes them in 12.83 hours.

During the "sixties" hand work turned out a buggy in 200.42 hours; machinery turns out a better carriage of the same style in 29.14 hours.

Thirty-six thousand newspapers were printed and folded by hand in 216 hours; by machinery they are turned out now in 1.08 hours.

It used to take 281 hours when only hand labor was used to print 1,000 sheets of lithographic art work in six colors. Machinery does the work in 5 hours and 40 minutes.

One hundred thousand ems of type were set by hand in 209.60 hours; machines set the same amount in 45.45 hours.

Hand work will dress 160 square feet of granite in 243 hours; machinery will do it in 19 hours.

In every other branch of work there is a similar saving of time by the use of machinery. And a good point about the whole matter is that the number of persons working with machinery is larger than the number of hand laborers used to be, and the wages are generally much higher.

—AT—

JNO. G. GILLAM'S

YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS, HATS, CAPS, SHELF HARDWARE, ETC

PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

B. O'Connor & Sons' space reserved for new adv. next week.

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H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
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DIRECTORS:

John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.

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Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 4, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'lv. A. M	D'ly ex S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	. .
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Cort'dt St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	. . .	11 40	5 30
Washington	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 55	. . .	12 00	

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 00	10 35
Rockville	. . .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 13	10 46
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 18	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 36	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 06	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 17	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	.	6 28	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	1 07	. .	f4 22	6 47	f11 57
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 52	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 17	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	f5 04	7 42	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	8 03	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 10	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 17	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 45	8 35	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 50	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 20	9 14	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 26	9 21	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 47	9 38	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	7 05	9 55	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 50	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.50 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. . .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f 5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f 5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	P9 38
Petersburg	f 5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown	6 40	.	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 17	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 41	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 46	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 04	f8 48	. .
Millerstown	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 15	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	L2 24	5 25	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	L2 44	5 55	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	.	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. . .	12 15	3 11	6 00	9 48	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 20	4 40	7 15	. .	3 30	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
Cort'dt St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
W. 23d St.	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	7 15	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"P" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 6.05, 7.40 a. m., 1.50, and 4.50 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.45 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 45 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.34 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.12 a. m. and 5.44 p m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	. Huntingdon .	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	. . Grafton . .	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	. Brumbaugh .	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	. Marklesburg .	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	. . Entrikin . .	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	. . . Beaver . . .	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	. . . Cove . . .	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	. . . Saxton . . .	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	. . . Clark . . .	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	. Riddlesburg .	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	. . Hopewell . .	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	. . . Cypher . . .	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	. . Tatesville . .	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	. . Everett . .	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	. . Mt. Dallas . .	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	. . Bedford . .	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	. . Hyndman . .	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	. . Cumberland .	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	. . . Saxton . . .	4 00
9 50	. . Coalmont . .	3 45
	. . Crawford . .	
10 05	. . . Dudley . . .	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

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Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

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Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 27, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 40	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 57	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	2 20	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 50	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 55	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 30	6 25	3 15	6 55
Woodvale . . . ARRIVE	. . .	. .	. .	7.00
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 35	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . .	Ar 9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	. *Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap .	Lv 9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager

CARE OF A RAZOR.

Some Things That the Man Who Shaves Himself Should Know.

"The average man who shaves himself doesn't know how to take care of his razor despite all the advice that has been given to him in the public prints from time to time," says an expert barber.

"He will get a good razor and use it day after day, then wonder why at the end of a short time it loses its edge, even though he strops it most carefully. A razor needs brief intervals of rest or it will grow dull, no matter what efforts are made to keep it sharp. If you have a good razor and it appears to be losing its edge just try a rest for it instead of having it sharpened up again. The chances are that when you put it into use again at the expiration of three or four days it will prove as sharp as if it had been carefully honed.

"A man who shaves himself ought to have at least two razors and use these on alternate mornings; then, if his razors are all right, he will have but little trouble with them. It is also possible to strop a razor too much. It should not be stropped for more than half a minute before shaving, and care should be taken never to bear heavily on the strop while doing this. Let the razor rest lightly on the leather, and the best results will be gained. After finishing a shave, strop the razor once more for a few seconds, and this will insure a much better condition for it."

The Capital.

The capital of the United States has been located in different cities as follows: At Philadelphia from Sept. 5, 1774, until December, 1776; at Baltimore from Dec. 20, 1776, to March, 1777; at Philadelphia from March 4, 1777, to September, 1777; at Lancaster, Pa., from Sept. 27, 1777, to Sept. 30, 1777; at York, Pa., from Sept. 30, 1777, to July, 1778; at Philadelphia from July 2, 1778, to June 30, 1783; at Princeton, N. J., from June 30, 1783, to Nov. 20, 1783; at Annapolis from November, 1783, to November, 1784; at Trenton from November, 1784, to January, 1785; at New York from Jan. 11, 1785, to 1790, when the seat of government was changed to Philadelphia, where it remained until 1800, since which time it has been at Washington.

The Courage of Failure.

All honor to the man or woman who knows no such word as defeat, who follows the pathway of a consistent purpose and in the line of duty, even with the dark shadow of failure obscuring the way. To have the courage of one's convictions at all times and under all circumstances requires no small degree of character and determination. It is better to go down to ultimate overthrow in a cause which one believes to be just and right than to profit by any compromise with conscience or suffer the lowering of the moral tone which must come to all who lose the consciousness of adherence to their faith rather than wear the laurels of honest defeat.

Better Than Text Books.

A system that develops a fine sense of honor is worth more than all the text books can teach. It is more valuable than calculus or logarithms, Sanskrit or early Saxon forms, Greek roots or Roman history. Honor means honesty, fearlessness, courtesy and fidelity to the standards set by conscience. No college can teach anything better or higher.—New York World.

FOR SALE—Bed and bedding, good as new. Call on MRS. DAVID SHORE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 12-28-3t

FOR SALE—Heating stove; hard coal burner, in good condition. Inquire of WILLIAM MATTHEWS, Mapleton Depot, Penna.

WANTED—Quickly, few persons to represent long established wholesale house among retail merchants and agents. Local territory of few counties. $18 salary and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Commission extra. Permanent engagement. Business successful. Previous experience not essential. Enclosed self-addressed envelope. Address, SUPERINTENDENT TRAVELERS, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

To the young man with a hunger for style (and a purse that doesn't need the obesity cure) we say

J. G. ISENBERG & SON'S CLOTHES

Tailors make suits like 'em and get their price—double what we get. Big shoulders—Swagger cloths—strong pattern contrasts and modest price labels.

William Reed & Sons

STORE CLOSES AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M., EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

Our January Sale of Cloaks, Suits, Skirts and Waists Begins Monday, Jan. 8, 1905.

Our stocks are in splendid shape for the season and evidence the judgement used in buying them. But there are odd lots of desirable garments here which must be closed out. The prices are so low and the garments so evidently worthy that they will be moved quickly.

Ladies' and Misses Short Belted Coats, just the kinds we have been selling all season are now to be closed out at prices about a third less than formerly. This means a $10.00 coat for $7.00; $12.50 coat for $9.00: $15.00 coat for $10.00; others in the same proportion. All our long tourist coats for women and misses are reduced. Prices and styles are so varied that we cannot quote them. But you will be more than satisfed when you see the garments and know the prices.

Women's Rain Coats at Greatly Reduced Prices.

All of the newest style garments. Coats that were $20.00, now $15.00. This sale will include the finest lot of Ladies' and Misses' Suits we have ever offered. They are divided into groups, one lot at half price, one lot at one third off and another at one-fourth off. They are all splendid styles but we have too big a stock so these prices will be the lever to move them quickly.

A big lot of Fine Walking and Dress Skirts are to be sold at a saving of one-third. Skirts formerly priced as high as $12.50 each are included in the lots which offers splendid inducements if you need a skirt.

Silk, Woolen and Velvet Waists, that were formerly $1.00 to $5.00 each will be reduced a third and some to half price.

There are plenty of things that we have not mentioned that will be sold at money saving prices.

January Is the Time to Buy Blankets

Comforts and Bedding. You cannot help but appreciate the good points of the stock in this department. In our comforts we combine beauty with quality and the combination is satisfying in every way. Blankets 58 cents to $8.50 per pair. Comforts $1 to $8.50 each.

Do not forget our Great White Sale which comes early in February, It will be the best we've ever had. Wait for it.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

Do Not Walk

When you can buy a Beautiful buggy at $45.00 worth $65.00.

Hand made Buggies, 18 spokes in wheels, at $37.50; regular price $85.00.

Three-seated hand made Spring Wagons, with top and brake, at $85.00, regular price $110.

I have contracted for 200 tons of Phosphate for fall, which I will sell so low as to leave competition out of the question.

A big stock of Bran, Chop, Corn, Salt, etc., in my warerooms all the time at lowest prices.

I have anything you need to eat, wear, feed or use and can save you 15 to 40 per cent.

Clay Park,

Three Springs, Pa.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞Advertise your business in the ITEM

THE KNIGHT ERRANT.

Spirits of old that bore me,
And set me, meek of mind,
Between great dreams before me,
And deeds as great behind,
Knowing humanity my star
As first abroad I ride,
Shall help me wear, with every scar,
Honor at eventide.
Let claws of lightning clutch me
From summer's groaning cloud,
Or ever malice touch me,
And glory make me proud.
O, give my youth, my faith, my sword,
Choice of the heart's desire;
A short life in the saddle, Lord!
Not long life by the fire.
—*Louise Imogen Guiney.*

Uncle John's Carriage.

By Mae Martin.

Mrs. Otis with her six daughters, had gone to Wheatlands to spend the Summer.

"Yes, Uncle John," she said to her brother-in-law, "I have six daughters of marriageable age. Pity me! I pray daily for strength to help me bear such a burden. The winter has been for me a campaign of husband hunting for them. This summer I have come into the country to recruit my energies."

"Umph! Well, Nellie, I've let you the place at a low figure, and I hope you'll enjoy the summer."

Uncle John rose and took his hat. He lived half a mile from Wheatlands, with its comfortable old farmhouse and fallow lands, where Mrs. Otis had just taken up her abode; and, as he departed, he observed:

"I'll come over occasionally and take the girls for a ride around the country a bit."

"Yes, do!" said Mrs. Otis.

The suggestion pleased her faintly, through her fatigue and care. She had an idea that Uncle John was rich. For forty years he had been sowing and reaping in that quiet place, living in the simplest and most inexpensive manner, and it seemed probable that he had saved a large amount of money. Nell, who was "merry and glad," with the care free heart of fifteen, and Bess, who was "loving and giving"—too generous and tender-hearted to give anybody a moment's pain—pronounced Wheatlands "delightful;" but the pretty brunette twins, Olive and Ora, who were separated from the flattery of their beaux—Laura, who was always dissatisfied and Mattine, upon whom the heat and burden of the day fell heavily—did not like their new home.

"Don't complain to me of Wheatlands being dull and lonesome," said Mrs. Otis, fanning herself resignedly. "I feel as if I'd done the best thing possible for you all in coming here. We couldn't bear living in town another day until you have some new dresses, and I must get rest before we see another soul."

"I'm content," said Nell rocking her kitten.

"And I," said Bess. "There's such a lovely landscape from my bedroom window, and the birds sing so sweetly, and there's wild roses coming into blossom all round the gate."

"Your uncle offered to come over and take you out riding, girls. You can go and see the country, and by-and-by, when the guests come to the seaside hotels, perhaps—"

"What's that?" interrupted Laura, in a tone of horror.

There had ambled to the gate a large, antiquated buggy, so dilapidated and altogether grotesque that it had long been the laughing stock of those familiar with it. To the eyes of the London-bred ladies, the vehicle, to which was attached a meek, fat, white horse, was frightful.

"Do people here ride in such a thing as that?" cried Ora.

"Hush! It is your uncle, and he is coming in," said Mrs. Otis, faintly.

"Heavens! Look at his coat!" cried Olive.

The garment referred to was an ancient and queer as his carriage; but apparently quite unconscious of anything peculiar in his appearance, Uncle John, unbent as an Indian with his sixty odd years, walked into the sitting room.

"It's a nice day, I thought I'd come and take one of the girls for a ride," he said.

Olive and Ora hastily escaped from the room, Mattie bent silently over her sewing, Laura sniffed, Nell giggled; only Bess spoke up, queenly and well:

"How kind of you, uncle; I shall be delighted to go. I have been longing all week for a drive."

Bess was, perhaps, the plainest of the well favored sisters, but she had a radiant color, kindling brown eyes, and a certain dainty set of the head, which seemed to find favor in Uncle John's sight. He looked down with a sudden twinkle in his eyes.

"You're my girl. Come, then!"

She came home from the first ride with her hands full of pinks and waterlilies, to go again and again on these delightful rides with Uncle John, always jubilant, caring nothing for her sisters' ridicule. Even her mother said plaintively:

"What should you do, Bess, if some of our town friends should come this way and see you in that horrid carriage?"

"I should bow to them," answered Bess coolly; which she accordingly did when she came face to face with the St. Elmo family, in their glittering vehicle.

"What a lark!" cried Eustace, falling back among the cushions in inextinguishable laughter, after he had passed Bess.

The color did deepen in her face as she met the young man's eyes, but she hid it in the huge bunch of water lilies in her hand, and Uncle John smiled, shrewdly.

"You're uncle's girl, sure enough, Bess," Mrs. Otis would say, after that; for there came peaches from the old man's garden, big and golden—strawberries, scarlet and melting sweet—crimson cherries, and pale spice sweetings—and they were always "for Bess."

"It's just as well," Mrs. Otis would say to herself. "Perhaps he'll do something for her by-and-by."

Bess met Eustace St. Elmo's eyes a little proudly at the first party where they met; but he came to her side with a winning grace, and begged to dance with her so many times during the evening that lookers-on said, "It will be a match."

It was certainly for some reason of this kind that the winter passed very pleasantly to Bess, as well as the summer.

When spring broke, there came sudden news of Uncle John. His death had suddenly occurred, and the lawyer's letter said: "He has left a legacy to his favorite niece, Miss Bess. She had better come down here."

So the family made a flying, excited trip into the country—only Bess was crying.

When they reached Wheatlands, which had been opened for their reception, they found the bequest awaiting Bess.

What do you think it was? The antiquated carriage and ancient coat.

"Shameful!" cried the girls.

"The old miser!" exclaimed Mrs. Otis. "He has taken all his money with him!"

The lawyer, who was a friend of Uncle John's, stood by.

"I would advise Miss Bess to examine her articles of property carefully," he hinted.

As he spoke, he looked curiously at the button of the old garment which he held in his hand. Bess looked, too. Something yellow shone through the worn meshes of the cloth. She scraped it a little with her finger nail, and saw a five pound piece.

"They are all alike, these buttons," said the lawyer with a smile, "and there are a hundred of them."

"Oh!" shrieked Mrs. Otis; "to think that ridiculous old coat should be worth five hundred pounds!" and she took it eagerly into her possession.

"As for the old carriage—" said the lawyer.

"It's stuffed with notes!" cried Mrs. Otis.

No. it wasn't stuffed with notes, and Uncle John had not left his favorite niece all his fortune; but under the seat of faded green cloth was found a title deed to Wheatlands, bequeathing that valuable property to the girl who had wished always to live there.

It was a happy bequest; for after Bess had married Eustace St. Elmo, and much of the St. Elmo wealth was lost, Bess, with her husband and little ones, made a happy home at Wheatlands.—New York News.

The Cannibal Frogs.

A frog's capacity for enveloping his comrades and assimilating them was once shown by an incident which occurred under the observation of one of my acquaintances. He had returned from the country with a lot of frogs, large and small, which he had obtained from one of the New York educational institutions. I have forgotten how many there were, but they numbered over twenty, I am quite certain. These he put into a large bird cage, the wires of which were close enough together to prevent even the smallest from escaping. On the third day he went to see how his captives were doing, and found, greatly to his surprise, that all had disappeared with the exception of two old "mossbacks," and they were eyeing each other askance, apparently in doubt as to which would be the "last survivor of the whole ship's company," as he expressed it. As an insect catcher the frog is quite expert, even such quick-moving species as the dragon fly often falling victims to its dexterity. Fishes are also often captured, and goodsized ones, too, a fingerling trout having been found in the stomach of a frog which was not more than six inches long.—Forest and Stream.

Siwash Fishing.

The Siwash Indians on Puget Sound make their living principally by fishing, but the Siwash buck does not condescend to go out for his evening meal of smelt or sardines with a hook and line as the white man does; he takes a long pole and for two feet from each end he makes a sort of comb of it by driving through it long, tin French nails, then he launches his canoe and goes out for a pleasant sail. He paddles easily with the pole, and every few minutes he pulls up a fish impaled on the nails. With a shake he drops it aboard and then calmly continues his paddling.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Great Drought Broken.

More than 25,000 men of Pittsburg, who had been forced to quit work on account of the drought have been ordered to report for work. Rain has fallen at intervals, until more than one and one-half inches have fallen and melted eight inches of snow. This has filled the streams and the wells that were dry, and the Ohio River which for eight months has been at too low a stage for boating, floated south more than 15,000,000 bushels of coal, which has been lying in barges here awaiting a flood. A fuel famine was imminent in Cincinnati, Louisville and Ohio River towns, railroads were too crippled to run coal trains south and prices were soaring. Along the Monongahela River every mine has been closed for months and 10,000 coal diggers will have employment as soon as empty barges can be brought to Pittsburg that have been detained along the Ohio River. Along the Pennsylvania Railroad the majority of the mines had closed down on account of the drought. More than 8000 miners were suspended. This affected the price of coal in the East. The railroads began using the water along the route and helped blockade travel.

High School Girls Strike.

Twenty fair pupils of the Senior High School of York went on strike because the faculty refused to include domestic chemistry in the course of studies. The girls' senior class has been instructed heretofore in scientific chemistry only. They requested that domestic chemistry, which includes bread making, pastry cooking, soap making and other household arts, be substituted. The faculty decided against the plan. When the class of thirty-two young women was called for examination in scientific chemistry but twelve reported. One of the striking pupils said in self-defense: "I think we should have a voice in the selection of our studies. Is it not more practical for a woman to have a knowledge of domestic chemistry than to know how to handle blow pipes and testing tubes? How many girls in our class will ever be employed in laboratories or in any work in which they will require a knowledge of scientific chemistry? On the other hand, there are likely to be many who will have charge of households. Then will a knowledge of domestic chemistry be useful." Professor Pennypacker is the principal of the High School.

Craps Player Killed.

Alonzo Ferguson, a negro policeman, of Pittsburg, was murdered in a crap game, and Edward Ross, the negro who killed him, is at liberty. Henry Baker, another participant in the game, who tried to save Ferguson, when his revolver failed to work, was also injured badly. Ferguson, whose beat was in the Lawrenceville district, saw a crap game and knowing the participants took a hand himself for a short time. Once getting the bones he rolled so well that the game was soon broken and with a laugh he turned away. Ross, who had lost the heaviest, was very angry and spoke bitterly, to which Ferguson replied in an angry tone, and Ross rushed for a pile of stones. Ferguson tried to pull his revolver, but it stuck and Ross crushed the policeman's skull with a rock, killing him instantly.

Has a Great-Great-Grandmother.

Mary Scheivert, a bright seventeen-months-old girl of Hanover, received a gift from her great-great-grandmother, and she is probably the only child in Pennsylvania with such a relative. The chain of five generations is made up as follows: Mrs. Matnias Myers, great-great-grandmother, who enjoys good health at the age of ninety-three, of Jefferson; Mrs. Henry Snyder, great-grandmother and daughter of Mrs. Myers, sixty-nine years old, of New Sinsheim; Mrs. Levi Albright, grandmother and daughter of Mrs Snyder, aged forty-five years, of Hanover; Mrs. Frank Scheivert, mother and daughter of Mrs. Albright, twenty-one years of age, of Hanover, and finally seventeen-months-old Mary Scheivert, great-great-grandchild.

Wildcat Pounces on His Neck.

Washington Bear, a farmer residing near Mt. Holly, Cumberland County, was attacked by a wildcat. Bear was in his meadow setting traps. He followed up the track, and as he passed a clump of bushes a large wildcat sprang upon his back. A fierce struggle ensued, in which Bear succeeded in shaking the animal off. It at once made at him again, and he attempted to kick it off and in doing so broke the animal's jaw. This infuriated the beast, when it made another lunge at Bear, tearing the clothes from his body and badly scratching him. The cat measured three feet and weighed fifty pounds.

Peacemaker Killed.

Daniel P. Roberts, foreman of the Queen City Tanning Company, of Titusville, was shot fatally by Albert Wetherbee. The shooting was caused by a dispute between Wetherbee and the bookkeeper of the tannery. Roberts attempted to act as peacemaker and was called names. He retaliated by hitting Wetherbee, who pulled a gun and fired. Roberts was a Councilman. He was also a member of Pennsylvania Firemen's Relief Association.

Death in Gas From Furnace.

John Guy, foreman of bricklayers was burned to death and five others were seriously injured in an explosion in Furnace J of the Edgar Thomson plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, at Braddock. The furnace had been blown out for repairs, and the men were at work relining it, when gas, which had accumulated; ignited from the heat, causing the explosion.

FEMININE FACTS.

The Queen of Greece is a yachtswoman.

Queen Alexandra is greatly interested in photography.

The Queen of Italy has chosen shooting and motoring as her principal hobbies.

There is a boat in a canal north of London which is entirely "manned" by women.

The Empress of Russia has a passion for caricaturing and the collection of caricatures.

Mrs. Louise G. Smith, whose mother was a sister of Thomas Jefferson, is dead at Louisville.

The Queen of Norway and Sweden, outside of her family and public life, is devoted to religion.

When an unmarried woman dies in Brazil the coffin, hearse and livery of the coachman are all scarlet.

Although eighty-five years old, Mrs Sarah McLaughlin, of Lynn, Mass., does a good day's work binding shoes.

The hobbies of Queen Wilhelmina, the "girl Queen" of Holland, are skating and riding, but from childhood she has devoted herself to raising poultry.

Women of the Spanish aristocracy have given jewels valued at £15,000 to make a new crown for the reputedly wonder-working silver image of the Virgin in Seville's cathedral.

Louise Michel, the famous French Anarchist, has almost entirely recovered from the severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia which nearly ended her stormy career recently. She is seventy four years old.

Therese Humbert, who is confined in the prison at Rennes, has developed such a mania for writing abusive, incoherent letters to officials concerning the supposed dissipation of the Crawford millions, that the authorities are considering her transference to an asylum for the insane.

WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

The Ningpo community is becoming restive.

Tailu Chia-Tun was occupied by the Japanese.

Japan is raising 500,000 more men to reinforce Oyama.

The Japanese captured some heights overlooking Pigeon Bay.

All the shipyards on the Baltic Sea are working day and night to get the third squadron ready.

General Kuropatkin forwarded to St. Petersburg a Chinese report that the Russians had retaken 203-Metre Hill.

Nogi reported capturing all the advanced Russian positions on his right wing after a series of successful attacks.

The Russian Consul at Shanghai has refused the Taotai's demand for the surrender of a sailor who killed a Chinaman.

A Russian volunteer force near Mukden was reported to have surprised a body of Japanese, of whom about 100 were killed.

The Russian Emperor has approved M. de Witte's plan of State loans to landowners, especially peasants and commoners.

The Japanese squadron commanded by Admiral Kamimura was reported off Singapore, Straits Settlement, steaming west.

Admiral Togo reported that the Russian battleship Sevastopol, despite all attempts to repair her, cannot be restored to fighting trim.

General Kuropatkin reported a skirmish in which the Russians captured a position from which they had been driven by the Japanese.

Statements attributed to Captain Clado, charging Great Britain with having plotted to stop Rojestvensky's voyage, are causing a stir in Paris, France.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

A. H. Liese, of California, put up his ranch for raffle.

Five out of six races at New Orleans were won by outsiders.

Alfred Wilmarth was elected president of the Long Island Automobile Club.

"Phil" Kearney, N. Y. A. C., won the scratch half-mile skating race at Verona Lake.

Dr. S. P. Hopkins won the Christmas Day Cup at the holiday shoot of the Crescent Athletic Club.

Irving School, of Manhattan, defeated St. Paul's School, of Garden City, at hockey three to nothing.

Sixteen English foxhounds arrived in New York City from the Deep Run Hunt Club, of Richmond, Va.

The Wanderers' Hockey Club, champions, defeated the New York A. C. by a score of three goals to one.

Barnard schoolboy athletes held their Christmas sports in the Eighth Regiment armory, New York City.

In the annual basketball game between the Columbia sophomores and freshmen the latter won by a score of thirteen to eleven.

Black Robert, 2.13¾, a trotter driven by Captain C. H. McDonald, defeated Rhythmic, Jr., in a race to sleighs on the New York City Speedway.

Clarence H. Mackay has donated $3000 to a steeplechase, which will be decided at the new Belmont Park, and which will be named the Harbor Hill Cup.

A. G. Vanderbilt has purchased from J. Hobart Moore, of Chicago, the champion four-in-hand team, Full Dress, Rustling Silk, Sweet Marie and Polly Prim.

The Road Drivers' Association of New York City appointed a committee to wait on Mayor McClellan with a view to obtaining more carriage entrances to Central Park.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Shoreditch, London, is proud of a goose that dances in clogs.

The duty paid in this country on jewel imports last year aggregated $31,479,223.

It is said that 4000 families at the national capital live in some measure upon charity.

A Japanese officer, Lieutenant I. Tutom, has been received into the Jewish congregation at Shanghai.

Based upon the figures of the last election Oklahoma is claiming a minimum population of 650,000.

Near New York City there has been started a catnip farm, which is proving a profitable investment.

The war equipment of the British Army will in future include field hospitals for sick and disabled horses.

The "no tip" restaurant in Piccadilly, London, has proved such a success that other restaurants will follow suit.

In Paris there was held an exhibition of works of art, pictures and sculpture, executed by porters and other railway employes.

A London judge learned the other day that policeman with a black eye "felt a delicacy" about doing day duty, and, until the eye got well, always did night duty.

A London policeman who had been on the force for six years is now in prison for following a milkman on his early rounds and stealing milk bottles from doorsteps.

Not long ago the Bishop of London received a check for five pounds sterling from a local undertaker as a thank offering because business for the year had been so brisk.

The frigate Constellation, the oldest ship in the American Navy, after having been thoroughly overhauled and made taut and trim again, was recommissioned at the New York Navy Yard, in Brooklyn.

PARAGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The late George G. Vest left an estate of $150,000.

Bryant B. Brooks, Governor-elect of Wyoming, was born in Massachusetts.

Emperor William states that he spent $1,000,000 on theatres and operas last year.

Manuel Garcia, at one time a noted singer, is living in London. He is 100 years old.

A son of Cyrus W. Field was in the Tombs prison, in New York, as a common vagrant.

President Hadley, of Yale University, had a hand-to-hand struggle with an alleged beggar.

Newton L. Penn, said to be the last lineal descendant of William Penn, has just died at Hartford, Conn.

John Barrett, who, fifteen years ago, was a reporter in San Francisco, Cal., is now United States Minister to Panama.

The African explorer, Shillings, has brought to Berlin an extraordinarily interesting series of photographs of wild animals taken by themselves.

Mason Trowbridge, for several years official head coach of the Yale intercollegiate debating teams, is to retire from the university at the end of the year. He is instructor in rhetoric.

Don Carlos, King of Portugal, who has been visiting his royal brother, King Edward, has life insurance amounting to about $3,000,000 American money.

A. De Lacey Wood, of Duluth, Wis., has started on an average of one newspaper a year for the last thirty-one years. Most of these papers are located in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

General Jacob S. Coxey, of Mt. Vernon, celebrated as the leader of the "Commonwealth" army, filed a personal petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court at Columbus, O., the other day.

LABOR WORLD.

The United States employed 10,555 men in distributing mail last year.

There are in this country nearly 2,000,000 children working for wages.

In New Zealand the right to fair pay is enforced by direct provisions of law.

Miners and ironworkers of Nova Scotia have started out to get into Parliament.

In 373 accidents to mail cars eighteen clerks were killed and seventy-eight seriously injured.

Miners in Scotland have agreed to accept the terms of the Conciliation Board as to wages.

The average per capita earnings of the Ohio miners for the past year was $496.60, an increase of $55.32 over the previous year.

The strike of 150 longshoremen of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, at Boston, Mass., was ended by the men yielding.

For the murder of Samuel Weakley, the non-union molder, at Cincinnati, Albert Patton and Thomas Bracken, union molders, were indicted.

The Textile Council of Fall River, Mass., decided to submit a plan to the striking unions there for the arbitration of their difficulties with the manufacturers.

Employes in the Birmingham (England) district favor a continuance of the Wages Dispute Board and a reorganization of the old board will probably result.

Men employed in the shipbuilding industry in Lancashire, England, are opposing a threatened reduction of five per cent. in piecework and one shilling sixpence on time work.

Officials of the Boston and Maine Railway have granted their telegraphers, agents and towermen a schedule, effective December 1, 1904. A minimum of $1.75 per day was agreed upon.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED. "THE TRAGEDY OF A QUEEN."

The Rev. F. F. Shannon Draws a Timely Lesson From the Story of Vashti—There Are Few Finer Exhibitions of Sacrifice in the History of Womanhood

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For his Sunday morning sermon, in Grace M. E. Church, the pastor, the Rev. Frederick F. Shannon, had for his theme "The Tragedy of a Queen." The text was from Esther i:11-12: "Bring Vashti the queen before the king with the crown royal, to show the people and the princes her beauty: for she was fair to look on. But the Queen Vashti refused to come at the king's commandment by his chamberlains." Mr. Shannon said:

The Ahasuerus of the book of Esther is the Xerxes of profane history. By common consent of historians he was one of the most powerful monarchs that ever lived. The pages of Herodotus are filled with his exploits, and Grote and Rollin, also, dwell upon his power and achievements in an interesting manner. But his tawdry greatness is worth while only as it serves to set forth the heroism of Vashti. Already the centuries have tarnished the brilliance of his court, but not the beauty of his queen. Shushan, the palace, exists only in name. The hundred and four score days during which he showed the riches of his glorious kingdom and the honor of his excellent majesty are less than a shadow on the dial. The white, green and blue hangings, tied with cords of purple and fine linen to silver rings in pillars of marble perished long ago. The gold and silver beds, which sat upon a pavement of red and blue and white and black marble, have had no occupants for more than 2400 years. The golden vessels, from which princes quaffed the royal wine, are all one with the golden sand grains of the desert. Time is no respecter of persons. If it buries the common things in "oblivion, that shadow of darkness," it does not forget to pluck the spangles from the robes of kings, tossing them into the night also. But time cannot dull the beauty of a great soul. Time cannot quench the flame of a white life. Time cannot stain the snow of a pure heart. And that is why Queen Vashti and the tragedy of her life forever hold our admiration and our tears.

Perhaps we shall be more capable of measuring the unfortunate queen by glancing at the monarch she opposed. Ahasuerus possessed the almost unlimited power of an Oriental despot. His will was supreme in everything. We find him here giving a feast to his lords and princes. Having conceived the idea of making war on Greece, this feast to his subjects is a step looking to that end. Whatever he undertook usually came to pass. He could dig a canal through the Isthmus of Mount Athos. He could build a bridge of ships across the Hellespont. He could scourge the sea for its tempestuousness. He could bedeck the branches of a tree with jewelry as a reward for its fruitfulness. He could raise an army of more than 2,250,000 men. He could even shed tears when he reflected that in less than a century not one of these men would survive. But we have in our text one thing this monarch could not do. He could not compel a helpless woman to permit him and his drunken courtiers to make a toy of her beauty. He could not drag a high-souled queen down from the pedestal of her stainless purity!

Consider, in the first place, that the life-story of Vashti recalls the fact that palaces have furnished the actors in some of the darkest, deepest tragedies in history. When Shakspeare wanted material from which to create his immortal dramas, with unerring vision the mighty master began to probe the life history of kings and queens. From their laughter and tears, from their splendor and shame, from their rise and fall, he wove a literary tapestry which is the growing wonder of men. Indeed, as we watch Shakspeare move his royal players over his mental chess-board, we have to exclaim, with Aeschylus, "What a shadow of a shade is human royalty!" Rising in brilliance, these royal stars set in darkness; and, usually, their darkness is made more terrible by the ominous flashings of red lightnings of remorse.

We all know how the historian loves to dwell upon the character of Cleopatra. Beyond question, she was one of the most captivating women of paganism. Descended from a long line of kings, royal blood flowed in her veins, beauty adorned her person and brilliance sparkled in her brain. When Nature called for an Egyptian queen, this fascinating Greek princess was the answer. At fourteen she was an accomplished linguist, a student of history and a skilled musician. At nineteen she conquered that Caesar who had conquered the world. Forty-six years before the Christian era she accompanied him to Rome, where she lived in pomp and luxury until Caesar's assassination. when she returned to Egypt. She met Mark Antony at twenty-eight—"a period of life," according to Plutarch, "when woman's beauty is most splendid and her intellect is in full maturity." Antony summoned her to appear before him in Cilicia, charged with having assisted Cassius before the battle of Philippi. Upon this imperious summons hung the destiny of that gifted Roman, and he knew it not. You know how she answered the summons—not as a craven culprit, but as the peerless queen of the south. As she went up the Cydnus in her royal barge, the like of which was never beheld before or since, the scene enthralled the fancy of both Plutarch and Shakspeare. He who could make words say what no other man could, had to confess, "For her own person, it beggared all description." Like a burnished throne, her barge burned on the water; the poop was beaten gold; the purple sails were so perfumed that the winds were love-sick with them; the silver oars kept stroke to the tune of flutes; she was couched in a gold pavilion like Venus, "where we see the fancy outwork nature;" dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids, were standing on each side fanning her; gentlewomen, like Nereides, tended her. When she arrived at the city the people rushed out to see her, leaving Antony alone in the market-place.

Like the incomparable Julius, she came, she saw, she conquered! Antony was dazzled, bewitched, enslaved by this siren queen. Ever afterward, with the possible exception of three years, he was her slave. Not satisfied with lavishing silver and gold and precious stones and silks and works of art upon her, he threw whole kingdoms at her feet, as if they were so many Roman forget-me-nots. He was as helpless in her power as a bird under the hypnotic spell of a snake. All the world knows how, at a critical moment in the battle of Actium, Cleopatra, for some unknown reason, was seen leaving with her vessels for Egypt. This was a signal for Antony to abandon the battle and follow his sorceress. For strength, she gave him weakness. For infatuation, she gave him deceit. For the sweets of love, she gave him the eggs of scorpions. For idolatry, she gave him death. The Egyptian Delilah had clipped the locks of this Roman Samson and he wist not that his strength was departed from him.

So far this bewildering woman has only toyed with strong men. This child of the palace has held the golden bit of destiny between her teeth of pearl and her gods have not reined her in. But her end is coming. After betraying Antony, she retired within a castle, which had been built for just such an emergency. She then sent her paramour word that she had killed herself and his grief was such that he fell upon his own sword. But he lived long enough to discover that she had deceived him again. Dying and soaked in his own blood, he ordered his servants to carry him to her mausoleum. As the only entrance to her retreat left unbarred was a window, he was drawn up by ropes into her presence and died. And what became of her—this actor from the palace? You know the story. How she tried her charms upon Octavius Caesar and failed. How the prospect of being carried a prisoner to Rome stared her in the face and how, rather than be "led a captive princess up the Capitoline Hill," she died by her own hand. Lacking moral sense, she wore a face of brass to the end of the tragedy. Unlike the sweet-souled Vashti, Cleopatra had no veil of modesty for her face, and she asked none for her soul. Darker than Egyptian night, she has left a dark stain upon the brow of universal womanhood! Whiter than the whiteness of the dawn, Vashti, like Shelley's heroine, "clothed in virtue's adamantine eloquence, paves her path with human hearts!"

Consider, also, that in studying the tragedy of Vashti, we have to reckon with her beauty, "for she was fair to look on." When some genius equal to the task of writing a history of beauty appears, men and women will find a perpetual charm in its glowing pages. It will contain a page of joy, a page of sorrow, a page of peace, a page of war, a page of love, a page of hate, a page of poetry and a page of art. But it will contain many pages developing this thought—the tragedy of beauty.

But along with her beauty, Vashti possessed that other quality which lends beauty an enduring freshness and charm—modesty. Vashti owes her place in history not so much to her beauty as to her modesty. If beauty made her a queen, modesty made her a woman, which is far better. As queen, Xerxes could banish her; as woman, he was defied by her. As queen, he could and did dethrone; as woman, she sits upon a throne that has hearts for its cushions and centuries for its pillars. The Dubarrys, the Pompadours, the Montespans have their day and cease to be; but the Vashtis go on forever. The Clytemnestres, the Aspasias, the Cleopatras are meteors flashing through the darkness of eternal night; the Vashtis are golden suns burning through womanhood's endless day!

Indeed, modesty is so inherent an element in the great essentials making genuine beauty that without modesty beauty is impossible. We are indebted to no human law for this truth—God has woven it into the fabric of our natures. Art critics tell us that the eighteenth century was pre-eminently the century of women. Then, we are told: "Her grace possessed the most prestige, her coquetry the most disquieting elegance and her beauty the most triumphant authority." It was the age in which Mme. de Pompodour reigned in the court of Louis XV. The brushes of Latour and Boucher have pleaded with all the eloquence of their genius and art to deify this daring woman. She appointed ministers, she exiled those who incurred her ill will, she sentenced to the Bastile those who ran counter to her imperious wish. She was the patroness of philosophy, art and song. Through her magic wand Versailles was touched into a dream of splendor, which has not yet vanished. Her collection of pictures, crystals, cameos, antiques and gems was unparalleled in the kingdom. She squandered fortunes on her palaces, fetes and ball; and then other fortunes on her toilet. For twenty years this butcher's daughter held her imperial sway, which was broken only by death. But when the historian tells us that it was the dream of her girlhood to seduce the king; that her shameless prodigality makes the cheek of decency burn; that modesty found no hospitality among her sensual charms, we may well repeat the question of another, "Was La Pompadour beautiful, or merely pretty?" Instinctively drawing back as we would in the presence of a snake, we answer, "She was neither. She was a royal harlot, paraded in gilded shame, lacking most of all that jewel of modesty which sparkles in the crown of true beauty." Alas for that land whose women forsake their veils of modesty to show the people and princes their beauty!

Consider, finally, the price Vashti paid for her modesty. For her refusal to come at the king's command was the immediate cause of her dethronement. Surely there are few finer exhibitions of sacrifice in the history of womenhood. We love to read of Telesilla, who united courage with the gift of song, and saved Argos; of Octavia, shielding the children of Cleopatra, her shameless rival; of Sulpicia, renouncing the pleasures of Rome to go into exile with her husband; of Lucretia, who killed herself rather than live in dishonor; of Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, urging them to deeds of patriotism; of Paula, leaving her palace on Mount Aventine, to walk as an angel of charity through the slums of Rome, but not one of them outshines Vashti.

Nor has history given this lovely queen her dues. We read much of Lais, who lived in the same century as Vashti, and who was a notorious courtesan; of the immoral Aspasia, who counted Socrates and Pericles among her long list of admirers; of the treacherous Lucilla, who ruled the court of Marcus Aurelius; of Agrippina, the infamous mother of still more infamous son—Nero. All of these names have been emblazoned high up in the hall of fame. But, sadly enough, the events of Vashti's life, like Sappho's songs, have been lost. And yet these few glimpses we have of her in the first and second chapters of the Book of Esther will cause people to look at her forever. She was beautiful in Shushan the palace, and she will be beautiful for all time. She was fair to look on five centuries before Christ, and she will be fair to look on to the last day of the world. It was Vashti's beauty of soul that proclaimed her the forerunner of that renaissance for which the world is suffering to-day, viz.: A genuine revival of the old-fashioned, homespun, immortal virtue of modesty!

While the Bible says nothing of the sacrifice she made, be assured that it was big with pain. Long nights of sorrow shut her in. She knew the bitterness of friendless days. Like Dante, she experienced how hard it was to eat other's bread. But she took no counsel of her expediency. Let the king's anger burn within him, let the godless court make her a laughing-stock, still Vashti never faltered. She knew that beyond her Gethsemane, Ascension Mount was robed in glory. She knew, with all queenly women of like spirit, that gates of pearl would swing back to let her in, and that she would march to another coronation on high.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 8.

Subject: The Witness of John the Baptist to Jesus, John i., 19-34—Golden Text, John i., 29—Memory Verses, 26, 27—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The testimony of John the Baptist (vs. 19-28). 19. "This is the witness" (R. V.) The sentence means, this is the testimony that John bore. "The Jews." This term in John's gospel commonly means the opponents of Christ. "The Jews" are to him not his fellow countrymen, but the persecutors and murderers of the Messiah. The name of a race has become the name of a sect. He uses the term about seventy times, almost always with this shade of meaning. "Priests and Levites." The combination "priests and Levites" occurs nowhere else in the New Testament. Together they represent the hierarchy. This was a delegation from the Sanhedrin. "Who art thou?" What do you profess to be? Do you assume to be the Messiah, or are you a prophet? Two things are plainly taught in this verse: One is the great sensation caused by John the Baptist's ministry. The other is the state of expectation in which the people were at this time.

20. "Not the Christ." The form of speech in this verse implies a very positive and unmistakable assertion. We have in this and the following verses an instructive example of true humility. John the Baptist was an eminent saint of God. Few names in the Bible stand higher than his. 21. "Elias." Greek form for Elijah. "I am not." That is, not in the sense you have in mind. They were speaking literally, and John was not Elijah returned to earth again. When Jesus said that John was Elijah (Matt. 11:14) He was speaking figuratively (comp. Luke 1:17). "The prophet" (R. V.) The well-known prophet of Deut. 18:15, who some thought would be a second Moses, others a second Elijah, others the Messiah. "No." John knew that "the prophet" to whom they referred was the Messiah. His answer is abrupt. 22. After exhausting all special names they press John to a full description of himself, that they may be able to give a proper answer to the Sanhedrin.

23. "The voice." He was not the "Word," but merely a "voice." He was called a voice because, 1. He was uttering God's thoughts. 2. The importance lay chiefly in the message, not in the messenger. 3. Although weak in himself, yet he produced a great commotion. "Crying." Heralding, proclaiming. "In the wilderness." "The world was, indeed, a moral wilderness when the time drew near for the coming of the King." "Make straight," etc. See Isa. 40:3-5. The idea is taken from the practice of Eastern monarchs, who, whenever they took a journey, sent harbingers before them to prepare the way. 24. "Pharisees." The Pharisees held most strenuously that no prophet, after Moses, had a right to introduce any new sacred usage, rite or ceremony among the Mosaic institutions, except the Messiah Himself. The question then in the following verse, Why baptiseth thou then? was a very peremptory one. 26. "I baptise with water." John's answer is very pertinent. My baptism is the symbol and precursor of a real baptism by the great Baptiser. "Here standeth one." It is not necessary to suppose that Jesus was standing in the crowd at that time, but He was living and abiding among the people, and He was unknown to them.

27. See R. V. "After me." John was the forerunner to announce His coming. "Not worthy." A proverbial expression. The work of unlacing and removing the sandals belonged to the humblest servant, and in comparison to Christ John says he was too inferior to do even that. The desire to exalt Christ and abase himself is ever uppermost in John's mind. 28. "Bethabara." The R. V. has Bethany. (This was not the Bethany on the Mount of Olives). Both names have nearly the same meaning, Bethany sometimes signifying "boat house," and Bethabara "ford house," or "ferry house."

II. John points out Jesus (vs. 29-31). 29. "The next day." After the testimony of John to the deputation from Jerusalem. "Seeth Jesus." The fact that John knew Jesus shows that the baptism and temptation (Matt. 3:13 to 4:11) preceded the events of this lesson. "Lamb of God." There is no reasonable doubt that John gave this name to our Lord because He was the true sacrifice for sin, the true antitype of the passover lamb, and the lamb prophesied of by Isaiah (Isa. 53:7). "Taketh away." Or "beareth away," as in the margin. On the great day of atonement the priest confessed the sins of the people and laid them upon the scapegoat, and the goat was sent to the depths of the desert. Christ's taking away the sins of the world is borrowed from this act. We have here one of the many expressions which declare the great scriptural truth that Christ's death was a vicarious sacrifice for sin. "The sin." All the sins of all the children of Adam. The atonement was complete, no one was left out, but all may be saved if they will accept the provisions made. 30. "After me," etc. Jesus came after John in point of time, but He was preferred before him in dignity and honor. "Was before me." This refers to Christ's eternal pre-existence with the Father. 31. "Knew Him not." I was not previously acquainted with Him, and there has been no private collusion or arrangement between us. But others think that as John was a cousin of our Lord, he must have been acquainted with Him, and that the expression here means that he did not know Him as to His nature, office and mission until the time of his baptism. "Therefore am I come." John here declares that the great end of his ministry was not to form a sect in his own name, but to make Christ known to the Jews.

III. How John knew Jesus (vs. 32-34. 32. "Bare record." John now proceeds to tell how, forty-two days before this, at the time of Christ's baptism, he learned that He was the Messiah. "I saw." "I have beheld." R. V. John had been an eye witness and was not now reporting from hearsay. "Like a dove." That the spirit of God should descend as a dove is in accordance with the emblematic character of the whole transaction. The dove represented an undefiled (S. of S. 6:9), harmless (Matt. 10:16), gentle, meek character (S. of S. 2:14). It was the emblem of peace (Gen. 8:11) and of beauty (Psa. 68:13). It was the only bird allowed to be offered in sacrifice by the Levitical law. It was, like the vine, a popular symbol of the chosen nation, and, so far as this manifestation was made known abroad, it would doubtless mark Jesus in public opinion as the ideal, typical, representative Israelite, and, therefore, by implication the Messiah. John understood the marvel to indicate this.

33. "He that sent me." John was conscious of his divine mission. He was sent of God. 34. "The Son of God." The Messiah—the Christ. John here declares that Jesus was divine.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

Two Holland submarines have been contracted for by Secretary of the Navy Morton.

President Roosevelt appointed J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, Pa., Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. North, Director of the Census, issued a statement defending the bureau's cotton reports against attacks made on them by Southern ginners.

President Roosevelt decided upon vigorous coercive measures against Venezuela.

Commissioner of Immigration Sargent has planned to head off a scheme to pass hundreds of Chinamen into this country through Canada.

Christmas at the White House was solely a family celebration.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Much comment was heard throughout the Philippine Islands, especially around Manila, over the appointment of Captain Howze, formerly stationed in the islands, as commandant of the West Point Military Academy.

Governor Wright cabled that a monsoon prevented his reinforcing scouts in Samar, who afterward were massacred.

The Pulajanes ambushed and killed at Dolores, on the Island of Samar, a Lieutenant and thirty-seven enlisted men of the Thirty-eighth Company of Native Scouts. Two thousand Pulajanes threaten the town of Dolores, and the situation was said to be critical. Lieutenant Abbott, in command of the scouts, has requested that aid be sent him.

DOMESTIC.

After a barroom row at Fall River, Mass., where they had both been on strike twenty-two weeks, Fred. Booth late at night killed John Parkinson in a fist fight.

The body of the girl murdered in Riverside Drive, New York City, was identified as that of Mary Elizabeth Mangan, of the Bronx.

Worshipers in North Plainfield, N. J., tried to lynch negroes who fatally stabbed policemen.

Several wealthy men in Ohio were indicted for arson committed twenty-four years ago.

There was great rejoicing among his relatives and friends at the release from Sing Sing prison of Adolph Herschkopf, convicted as a firebug, but since proved innocent.

A fire that destroyed the laundry building on Blackwell's Island, New York City, imperilled the lives of many men and women, some of them hospital patients.

Seven men were suffocated by smoke which was drawn into a mine at Bolivar, Pa.

The $250,000 rolling mill at Onyahoga Falls, Ohio, has been purchased by men at Columbus and will be moved to the latter city.

William R. Willcox took the oath as postmaster of New York City.

On a ferryboat bound from New York to Jersey City, Emanuel Siegel, of Baltimore, Md., fell dead after a hard run to catch the boat.

Congressman J. J. Esch, of Lacrosse, Wis., announced his candidacy for the seat of United States Senator Quarles.

Two indictments were returned at Chicago, Ill., against Isaac N. Perry, former President of the National Bank of North America, arson being the charge.

An unidentified young woman, found unconscious in Riverside Drive, New York City, died in a hospital ambulance.

Plans were adopted by the New York Central for the improvement of its New York City terminal at an expense of $25,000,000.

Captain Kaempff, of the Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American Line, completed his 150th round trip across the Atlantic in the service of the company.

The Rev. John Bacon, the aeronaut, is dead at the age of fifty-eight.

"Tom" Sharkey, pugilist, was the latest subject used by a little Japanese to illustrate the art of jiu-jitsu to Police Commissioner McAdoo and his men, of New York City.

FOREIGN.

Vilbrun Guillaume, former Haitian Minister of War, was sentenced to penal servitude for life, and national bank officials and two sons of ex-President Sam received terms of imprisonment for implication in the fraudulent issue of bonds.

Admiral Kaynakoff, whose health is given way, will be succeeded by Admiral Denbassoff in the commission to inquire into the Dogger Bank incident.

It was stated in Vienna that the resignation of Premier von Korber was forced by his failure to secure sanction for extraordinary Austrian credits.

Lord Roberts, in an article in a London monthly, declared that Great Britain urgently needed a great reserve of trained soldiers.

Warships showing Japanese colors were sighted in the Sunda Strait, through which the Baltic fleet seemed likely to pass.

The continued shipment of troops to Southwest Africa has caused a belief in Berlin that preparations are being made to meet a rising of the Ovambos.

Count Tisza defended his action in Hungary by saying a change in the rules of the House was necesary in order to do any business.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¾c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ 27	@$	27½
Firsts	24	@	26½
Seconds	21	@	23
State dairy tubs, firsts	22	@	24
Imitation creamery	16	@	21
Factory, thirds to firsts	13	@	17
CHEESE.			
State, full cream, fancy	11	@	11¾
Small	—	@	12
Part skims, good to prime	7¾	@	8½
Part skims, common	—	@	6½
Full skims	4	@	5
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	32	@	35
State and Penn.	32	@	35
Western—Choice	25	@	26
Southern—Choice	22	@	24
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 65	@ 2	67½
Medium, choice	—	@ 1	85
Pea, choice	—	@ 1	70
Red Kidney, choice	—	@ 2	65
White Kidney	2 80	@ 2	85
Yellow eye	—	@ 2	15
Black turtle soup	—	@ 3	10
Lima, Cal.	—	@ 3	00
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Baldwin, per bbl.	1 25	@ 2	25
King, per bbl.	2 00	@ 3	50
Ben Davis, per bbl.	1 50	@ 2	25
Greening, per bbl.	1 25	@ 2	50
Grapes, Concord, per b'sk't	6	@	10
Catawba, per basket	6	@	10
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	2 50	@ 6	50
Jersey, per bbl.	4 50	@ 6	00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb.	11	@	11½
Chickens, per lb.	—	@	10
Roosters, per lb.	—	@	7½
Turkeys, per lb.	12	@	13
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Geese, per pair	1 25	@ 1	75
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.	16	@	20
Broilers, Philadelphia	14	@	20
Fowls, Western, per lb.	8	@	11
Spring ducks, per lb.	10	@	15
Spring geese, per lb.	9	@	14
Squabs, per dozen	1 75	@ 2	75
HOPS.			
State, 1904, choice, per lb.	35	@	36
Good to prime, per lb.	33	@	34
Common to fair	31	@	32
Pacific Coast, 1904, choice	33	@	34
Good to prime, per lb.	31	@	32
Old odds	13	@	17
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb.	—	@	82½
No. 1, per 100 lb.	77½	@	80
No. 2, per 100 lb.	70	@	72½
Clover, mixed, per 100 lb.	70	@	75
Straw, long rye	—	@ 1	15
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl.	1 25	@ 1	50
L. I., per 180 lbs	1 87	@ 2	12
Sweets, per bbl.	2 00	@ 3	25
Turnips, per bbl.	50	@ 1	00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 50	@ 3	50
Egg plant, per box	1 50	@ 3	00
Squash, per bbl.	50	@ 1	50
Peas, per basket	1 00	@ 2	50
Peppers, per carrier	1 25	@ 2	00
Lettuce, per basket	40	@ 1	00
Cabbages, per ton	9 00	@12	00
Cucumbers, per basket	1 50	@ 2	50
String beans, per basket	1 00	@ 4	00
Onions, Conn., Yel., per bbl	2 50	@ 3	00
Red, per bbl.	2 25	@ 2	75
Orange Co., per bag	2 00	@ 2	75
Celery, per dozen bunches	10	@	60
Cauliflower, per bbl.	1 00	@ 5	00
Brussels sprouts, per qt.	4	@	10
Spinach, per bbl.	50	@ 1	25
Kale, per bbl.	30	@	60
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 50	@ 3	50
Carrots, per 100 bunches	2 00	@ 3	50
Parsley, per 100 bunches	2 00	@ 4	00
Watercress, per 100 bu'ches	1 00	@ 2	00
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, per lb.	28	@	28½
Maple sugar, per lb.	8	@	10
Syrup, per gallon	65	@	75
Honey, clover, per lb.	10	@	15
Buckwheat, per lb.	10	@	11
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	5 50	@ 5	85
Spring patents	5 90	@ 6	40
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@ 1	25¾
No. 2 red	1 20¾	@ 1	22½
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	54¼
Oats, mixed	35	@	36
Clipped, white	38	@	40
Lard, city	—	@	6½
GAME.			
English snipe, per doz.	2 00	@ 2	50
Plover, per doz.	1 50	@ 2	75
Woodcock, per pair	1 00	@ 1	25
Grouse	1 75	@ 2	50
Ducks, canvas, per pair	1 00	@ 2	50
Red head, per pair	1 00	@ 1	50
Mallard, per pair	75	@ 1	00
Teal, blue wing	40	@	60
Green wing	35	@	50
Rabbits, per pair	15	@	60
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	10
Calves, city dressed	9	@	13½
Country dressed	6	@	10½
Sheep, per 100 lb.	3 50	@ 5	00
Lambs, per 100 lb.	6 50	@ 7	60
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.	4 35	@ 5	25
Country dressed, per lb.	4½	@	6½

RUSSIAN BONDS.

The Report of American Participation, and What Basis There is For It.

New York City.—The statement published in this city, and quickly discredited the same day from London, to the effect that New York banks would cooperate in bringing out Russia's $260,000,000 loan, has interested bankers in the chances of securing an American market for any foreign issues this winter. There is little chance of placing Russian bonds here, and no possibility of obtaining underwriting support among local banks for the talked-of $35,000,000 American allotment.

Roumania Taking Our Corn.

In the speculative corn market interest was somewhat passive and the fluctuations inconsequential, although at times the feeling was stronger as offerings were much lighter, partly in sympathy with wheat, and partly owing to the disappointing movement from the interior, the receipts at primary points having failed to increase as rapidly as anticipated. Furthermore, the export demand has been excellent. Probably the most influential factor was the purchase of a cargo of about 175,000 bushels for shipment to Roumania.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 8.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—The making of a Christian; his birth.—John iii, 1-8.

"The making of a Christian" is a most important subject. In the making of a tradesman, a business man, a journalist or a statesman much time, money and care are spent. Men are systematically and skillfully prepared for the great professions and positions in life. Much more should all things needed be used in the making of a Christian. Man is the noblest work of God, and the highest type of true manhood is that developed by Christianity. In view of its importance, this subject is to be our topical serial for six months, in which we shall study the various steps in the making of a Christian—(1) his birth; (2) his speech; (3) his food; (4) his exercise; (5) helping one another; (6) his destiny. Such a subject is worthy of our most earnest and careful study, and as we take each step in study we should advance in it experimentally at the same time. Let us grow in grace as we grow in knowledge.

The first step in the making of a Christian is his birth. He cannot be made in a workshop or in an educational institution. He must first of all be born. Naturally a man is not a Christian. "The natural heart is enmity against God." The Christian man possesses the spirit of God and delights to do the will of God. Christianity is first of all an internal life, and then it manifests itself in the outward life. And that we may possess this life the human heart must be changed, and this change is called the new birth, and no one can become a Christian without this new birth. It is a necessity. "Ye must be born again," said Jesus to Nicodemus. A new heart, a changed heart, is essential to Christianity. We do not keep God's commands that we may become Christians, but because we are Christians. A new heart makes a new man. Put a new living principle in a man, and he becomes changed throughout. The sinful man turns from sin, and the neglectful man from his neglectfulness. From sin they turn to God "with new purpose of and endeavor after new obedience."

But how is a Christian born? Evidently not by his own power. No man can make himself a Christian. Nor can any other human power do it for him. God has given man boundless powers, and yet from him has been kept the tremendously responsible power of creating life, either physical or spiritual. The power of God alone can recreate the human soul and make a sinful man a new man in Jesus Christ and a member of the kingdom of God. And this work is the special function of the Holy Ghost, the third person of the Trinity. The work of the Spirit is mysterious.

How these things can be we do not know, but with God all things are possible. The Spirit enlightens our minds in the knowledge of Christ, renews our wills, convinces us of our sin and misery and thereby persuades and enables us to accept Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the gospel. This is the process, but how it is done we cannot explain. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The new heart produces a new life. The child of the kingdom of Satan who is born into the kingdom of God must lead a different life. Are we doing so, Christian Endeavorers? Have we the virtues of the Spirit within and the testimony of a new life without that we are members of the kingdom of God? Let us examine ourselves and see how we stand on this subject. If not born again we may be. Christ's life and atoning death have made it possible for all to enter the kingdom of God. Do you wish it, pray for it. And let us all pray that God's Spirit may move on all unregenerated hearts to the end that they may be born again and thereby become heirs to God's kingdom.

BIBLE READINGS.

Gen. vi, 3; Ps. ii, 10; Jer. xxxi, 33, 34; Ezek. xi, 14-20; xxxvi, 26-28; Matt. vi, 33; Acts ix, 1-18; xv, 6-9; John i, 11-14; Tit. iii, 1-7; I Pet. i, 22, 23; I John iii, 9.

Conventions Help.

Conventions help to get and keep us out of ruts. For that one work alone they are desirable, so prone are we all to slip into humdrum formality and self satisfied mediocrity. But life is real and earnest. Business must be conducted with ever fresh energy and methods. And, chief of all, "the King's business requireth haste" and adaptation and everything that consecrated genius can suggest to watch for and win souls.—Roll Call, Australia.

Irish Endeavor.

Great extension meetings are under way at Cork, Skibbereen, Waterford, Limerick, Athlone and Sligo. Miss M. Jennie Street, Rev. J. F. Horsefield and Mr. W. R. Davies, a veteran extensionist in the north of England, are to help.

Lurgan has an Endeavor cycle club that makes weekly runs and holds open air meetings.

The Methodists gained 130 societies last year.

One town has been organized for united temperance work through Endeavor.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Jan. 8: "The Making of a Christian; His Birth"—John iii, 1-8.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES, Ph. D.

No one has ever become human except by birth since the creation of the first pair. No one knows the things of a man except the spirit of man. There are creatures of different orders from man who may know much that men will never know, but they will never know the things that men know, because these can be realized only by one who has the human faculties.

Men have capacity for moral things which are of the nature of the divine. To know and feel and do these is to have fellowship and sonship with God. Man is made with this end in view. This is his real or normal position in the ranks of creaturehood. Having a physical nature with a spiritual capacity within it, there is the possibility of developing in earthly surroundings the characteristics of holiness and righteousness and being godlike in nature. This would be the kingdom of God in man, the kingdom of heaven in the world.

But, though all men have spiritual capacity, not all have had this power of holy life aroused to activity. As the physical life has no power of individual activity until by birth it is started on a career for itself, so there is no personal spiritual life until these soul powers come to birth in personal exercise of moral choosing, feeling and thinking. "Ye must be born again" is as true of the soul as that one must be born physically to have individual life in the world of material things.

Serious mistake has been made very frequently in supposing that all that was needed in the Christian life was to think rightly about spiritual truth. If one only believed rightly all would be well has been too much taught. Right thinking can hardly be too strongly insisted upon as essential to all development in the things of the soul, but it is only one of the necessary lines of effort. Wrong ideas of God, man and the world and of their relations must inevitably result in false religion, but the most correct ideas are not sufficient alone to shape the soul life rightly. The true must be also the right for action, and he who knows the true must do it and make it turn from the intellectual apprehension of a fact into the practical realization of a deed of righteousness. He must do the truth. But these two are not sufficient to constitute one fully a Christian and a real son of God. There must be the glad consent of the affections to this course of action as the desirable one above all other possible ways of doing. Mind, heart and will must all concur in the work or it is not the action of the whole man, and in so far as it fails to enlist all the moral powers it falls short of the mark.

If one wills to do as God directs he finds his knowledge not only increasing of the things that he ought to do, but he comes to a consciousness that is conviction firm and unmistakable that certain things are right and others are wrong. He comes to a power of discrimination he never before had and which no one ever acquires in any other manner. He also comes to love the truth as never before and in a manner impossible to explain to one who has not gone the same way. New birth is the best term in any language by which to express this awakening of the capabilities of the human soul in the acquisition of the divine characteristics.

No one can neglect this awakening of soul powers without losing all that is most valuable in his nature and missing that which life here is intended to yield to him.

It is the duty of every one to use his faculties in such a way as to bring to birth and then to full growth all these spiritual capacities. They will not cripple the exercise of any other powers, but will aid in their better development.

Peace, Obedience, Faith.

John Ruskin in counting up the blessings of his childhood reckoned these three for first good: Peace. He had been taught the meaning of peace in thought, act and word; had never heard father's or mother's voice once raised in any dispute nor seen an angry glance in the eyes of either nor had ever seen a moment's trouble or disorder in any household matter. Next to this he estimated obedience. He obeyed a word or lifted finger of father or mother as a ship her helm without an idea of resistance. And, lastly, faith. Nothing was ever promised him that was not given, nothing ever threatened him that was not inflicted and nothing ever told him that was not true.—Rev. J. L. Hurlburt, D. D.

Sure to Come.

Christians need to have more faith in that pregnant little word "after," says a writer in Forward. How much it might mean to every soul of cheerful patience, hope and courage! So many blessed things are sure to come when we have waited and prayed for them until God's time is ripe! Truly, it is as that lifelong optimist among poets, Margaret E. Sangster, sings:

> After waiting, after prayer,
> After pain and toil and care,
> After expectation long,
> Lo, the bright fulfillments throng!

HER RECOMMENDATION.

Why General Spinner Gave One Woman a Treasury Position.

Here is the story as it was told by herself of the appointment under General Spinner of a woman clerk in the treasury department.

"It was in 1864," she said, "two years after the appointment of women had become a permanent thing. I was in Washington visiting a sister. I made up my mind that I wanted a position, and so, without saying a word to any one, I went to the treasury and made my own application. I simply walked into General Spinner's office and said:

"'General Spinner, I would like a position in the treasury.' The general looked up carelessly and then went on with his work.

"'How long have you been in Washington?' he asked.

"'Three years.'

"'What influence have you?' he asked.

"'What influence?' I stammered. 'I don't know what you mean.' I was beginning to get embarrassed.

"'Yes, influence,' he said. 'What congressman do you know?'

"'I don't know any,' I faltered. This time the general threw down his pen, leaned back in his chair and looked at me.

"'You've been in Washington three years and don't know any congressman?' he queried. 'Good! That's recommendation enough. The position is yours.'"

The Black Gnat Superstition.

There is a species of black gnat about the size of a young house fly that visits you at the dinner table frequently in the course of a lifetime. He is believed to be the soul of a departed friend come back to give warning of the death of some one you know. Simple folk believe in him absolutely. Whenever he appears at a certain home in New York, buzzing about the plate of the lord and master, the good wife declares, "John, who can it be next?" She runs over on her fingers the names of such friends as she can then recall. John frowns, growls about "female nonsense," strikes at the gnat, and next morning finds in the death notices announcement of the demise of one he knew.—New York Press.

Anthony's Nose.

There is a remarkable natural curiosity on a small tributary of the Mohawk river in Montgomery county, N. Y., known all over New England as "Anthony's Nose." It is situated on the extremity of a mountain called "the Klips," and when viewed from the river at the entrance to the highlands has the perfect shape and general appearance of a human nose at least 300 feet long. Opposite Fort Montgomery, in Putnam county, on the east side of the Hudson river, there is another nose shaped projection known to the frequenters of that locality as "The Old Man's Nasal Appendage."

Decollete.

She was magnificent in ball attire.

"By what right, sir, do you tell me I shall not wear this gown?" she demanded, with flashing eyes.

"Before we were married your old father asked me if I could keep you in clothes, and I assured him I could," replied he and met her look of high defiance with a look of steady determination.—Puck.

Love's Ravings.

"Why, Charles, what do you mean by burning our old love letters?" "I have been reading them, my dear," replied her husband. "After we die some one who wished to break our wills might get hold of them and use them to prove we were insane."

A Fine Chance.

Man Overboard—Help! Help!

Stranger—Phuy don't yez swim?

"I don't know how."

"Begorry, ye've got an illigant chance to learn."—New York Weekly.

Truth is a torch, but it is a huge one.—Goethe.

With Foreign Flavor.

El Esforzador Mexicano is the name of the official Endeavor publication of Mexico. It is in its fifth volume.

"The summer is past, the typhoon is over, and now is the time for work," is the characteristic opening sentence of the "September Notes" in the Endeavor, the official Japanese paper. One half of this publication each month is in English, the other half in Japanese.

Do not forget to pray every morning when you first wake up for the soldiers. This, you remember, is what Endeavorers have promised to do as a national society.—Endeavor, Kobe, Japan.

A Chinese Endeavorer, forced by his relatives to approach the idol shrine and take incense in his hand, turned his back upon the idol and there preached Christ.

A 10 per cent increase in one month is the cheering report of the Portadown, Lurgan and District union.—Irish Endeavorer.

Rev. John Pollock of Scotland will be one of the chief speakers at the international convention in Baltimore next July.

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THE DICTIONARY.

Its Story May Lack Plot, but It Is Decidedly Interesting.

Whoever says "dull as a dictionary" cannot be very familiar with one. We may sympathize with the old lady who remarked of the dictionary that she "didn't think much of the story," but nevertheless no one can use a good unabridged edition with any frequency and not attest to the fact that it is full of the most fascinating reading. Indeed, notwithstanding the old lady's opinion, the dictionary often exerts a charm not unlike that of an exceedingly interesting novel. To be sure, the narrative lacks consecutiveness, but the work is full of most interesting stories.

When we go to look up a word we are in doubt about we are attracted to other words in its neighborhood; they enlist our curiosity; we are impelled to find out their meanings, too, and to make ourselves acquainted with their life histories. Very strange things, most unsuspected things, they often tell us. Occasionally a very familiar word that we thought we knew all about reveals most remarkable qualities—much as some commonplace neighbor who for years we have nodded to in passing to and fro, regarding him as an excellent but rather dull individual, may chance to join us in a walk down the street or sit beside us on the train and casually betray traits, interests, qualities of mind or heart that entirely change our opinion of him. So we may read on and on, perhaps forgetting all about the word that we set out to look up, and finally have to turn to it again to reassure ourselves as to the precise points we were in doubt about.—Boston Herald.

Animals and Rain.

Much as animals dislike rain, none of them save the squirrel build themselves shelters to keep it off. Monkeys set their backs against tree trunks as a protection from driving rain, but never make a protective roof. It is a common sight to see a drenched herd of cattle huddled together on some exposed common in a downpour of rain when they have no choice or chance of shelter. But even the orang-outang, which builds a small sleeping platform in the trees, never seems to think of a roof, though the Dyaks say that when it is raining heavily it sometimes covers itself with the leaves of a large fern.

Hanging a Scythe.

As a youth Daniel Webster was somewhat opposed to physical labor, but he was quick at repartee. While mowing he complained to his father that his scythe was not properly hung. "Hang it to suit yourself, Dan," replied the paternal. The boy immediately hung it on a tree near by. "There, father, it's hung to suit me now."

A Silent Partner.

"I never thought that Tom would have become a silent partner in any kind of business."

"Neither would I."

"Well, he has."

"What's he into now?"

"He's got married."—Dallas News.

Merit's Loud Voice.

Do not waste a minute, not a second, in trying to demonstrate to others the merit of your own performance. If your work does not vindicate itself, you cannot vindicate it.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

Bare Tracks.

Bing—The railroad companies are brazen robbers! Bung—Quite so. They don't even take the trouble to cover their tracks.—Cleveland Leader.

His Line.

"You say Charley Spender is a manufacturer? I thought he was just a plain loafer. What line is he in?"

"He makes trouble for his father."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"It's all very well to talk of writing for posterity," sighed the poet, "but posterity isn't editing any magazines."

No Free Advice.

Patient—Doctor, what do you do when you have a cold in the head? Doctor—Well, madam, I sneeze most of the time.

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THE COCOANUT PALM.

It Plays an Important Part In Life and In Law In Ceylon.

When a traveler gets his first sight of a palm grove he does not easily forget it. He sees the trees springing up, as it were, from the water in which their shadows are reflected. Besides being beautiful ornaments to a landscape these palms are among the most useful gifts which nature has given to the inhabitants of tropical islands. In supplying actual necessities and in the number of useful purposes to which it can be applied bamboo takes first rank, but the palm comes next. To many of the people of Ceylon the cocoanut trees are everything, and their very lives depend upon them. The tree supplies most of their wants, besides giving them valuable commercial products. In this island there are estimated to be nearly 20,000,000 palm trees, and among the poorer classes a man's wealth is estimated by the number of trees he owns. They form the most important asset of his estate and by will are generally divided among his family. As one of the important traits of the Cingalese is his love of litigation, one can readily see what an important part the palm tree plays in the law cases there. There is a case on record in which the two thousand five hundred and twentieth part of a grove, containing only ten trees, was the subject of dispute. One of the greatest difficulties which the engineers had to encounter in building a railroad across the island was to determine the ownership of the palm trees. The ramifications of relationships and the fractional claims set up were most difficult to understand and disentangle.

Magic In Art.

There is a magic in the word that makes men, even when they are so crass and ignorant that they don't know the meaning of it, profess a love for art.—Chicago Record-Herald.